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PENNSYLVANIA'S PROMISE

FORTY THOUSAND MAJORITY FOR GEN. GARFIELD.

NO WEAK POINT IN THE LINES—A GAIN OF TWO CONGRESSMEN EXPECTED—WALLACE TRADING HANCOCK FOR THE LEGISLATURE, BUT IN VAIN—THE WORKING MEN.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.—It is not easy to discern a weak point in the Republican lines in Pennsylvania. Possibly Mr. Dill, the Democratic Chairman, may fancy he sees some; it is certain that Senator Wallace has been going up and down the State seeking to spy out such points, but none the less, from the Republican stand-point, the prospect is thoroughly satisfactory. In all directions the doubtful positions have been and are being strengthened, and the reports from them now are uniformly good. As to the disputed Congressional districts, there remains little uneasiness about any. Gen. Campbell, it is said, will certainly beat Coffroth in the Somerset and Cambria district; Miller's majority in Mercer, Butler, &c., is estimated up to 1,500; Fisher will be re-elected in Huntingdon and Franklin; Harry White is expected to pull through in Indiana; and both Brumm and Scranton are believed to be safely ahead in the Schuylkill and Luzerne districts. Scranton cannot command a solid Republican support, and will be severely "cut," especially in Wilkesbarre, but, on the other hand, some Democrats in Lackawanna County, disgusted with the factional and personal quarrels in their own party, will vote for him. It is reasonable, therefore, with the latest and best advices on the subject, to look for a gain of at least two members of Congress in Pennsylvania.

Senator Wallace's efforts to save his seat by capturing the Legislature and letting the State go on the Presidency continue, but the majority for Garfield is going to be much too large for the success of that sort of a job. It is believed that the Senator and his friends have systematically adopted the plan of trading Hancock for Legislative votes, and in the County of Montgomery, where the General was born and where the majority for him, if there be any, will be next to nothing, it is distinctly asserted by those who are watching the canvass closely that everything, the Electors not excepted, is offered as a trade for help to get a solid delegation in the House. Montgomery chooses five members, two of whom were Republicans at the last session. Elsewhere in the State substantially the same methods, but in varied forms, have been resorted to. In Venango County there is a fusion Legislative ticket, consisting of two Democrats and a Greenbacker, a Democratic candidate having been withdrawn to let the Greenbacker have room. But, however industriously this and other trading may be carried on, it will certainly be swamped in the large majority which the State must surely give to the Republican Presidential ticket. This is not a year for a Democratic Legislature. With only 23,807 plurality for Hoyt over Dill in 1878, and bad times all through the western counties by Greenback raids and divisions, the Senate had 33 Republicans to 18 of all other politics and the House 107 to 94, some of the nominal Greenbackers included in the latter number being really safe Republicans. If the majority this year shall prove what may now be looked for, this majority of 27 on joint ballot will be almost doubled.

It is difficult to see how the majority for Garfield in the State can fall short of 40,000, and it may go higher; 50,000 is not an extravagant expectation, in the present situation of affairs. The force of the Republican movement is tremendous. In this city and in Pittsburg—or, more properly, Allegheny County—the two great strongholds of the party, the Democratic organization has been completely overborne since the October result, while everywhere throughout the State the enthusiasm, earnestness, and activity have been splendid. The manufacturing interests of the State are, of course, very great, and the men who direct them are, without noticeable exceptions, for Garfield. The assertion that they save "bull-dozed" their employes is false. It may be everywhere contradicted most positively. I do not believe that an instance of such undue pressure can be found that is worth a moment's consideration. One reason for this is, simply, that employers who have had experience know that to apply coercion so their work-people on political questions would be exactly the way to lose all chance of influencing them. Whatever has been done has been after the plan followed by Mr. David Reeves, President of the great Phœnix Iron Company, whose works are at Phœnixville, on the Schuylkill, and by ex-Congressman Morrell, the President of the equally important Cambria Iron Company, at Johnstown. Mr. Reeves prepared and circulated an address to his men, stating simply the reasons why they were interested, as he was, in the continuance of Republican Administration, and Mr. Morrell posted copies of the two party platforms in the works, and circulated documents and papers, from whose statements the men could form their own judgment. At Redington, on the Lehigh, the other evening, at a Republican meeting, the platform was built across the mouth of a just constructed heating furnace in the Coleraine Iron Works, and the men learned that it was the purpose of their proprietor to start that furnace the day he heard of Gen. Garfield's election, but otherwise not to start it at all until he could be assured of the future of the iron industry. Everywhere the intelligent work-people are for Garfield. Hundreds and even thousands of these have certainly heretofore voted the Democratic ticket, but in the manufacturing districts there are few now, except the immovable Irish, who stand apart, and in such a town as Phœnixville, dependent completely on the iron works, it is the Irish who make up the Democratic organization. All others have been sifted out almost to the last man. Col. F. C. Hooton, who was Chairman of the Republican State Committee in 1879, and who was very accurate in his estimate before the election of the forces which were combining to produce the remarkable majority of that year—nearly 80,000—has prepared an estimate of the returns on Tuesday, in which he figures out 40,800 majority. Most of his figures look very reasonable, some of them are certainly too sanguine than the reports warrant. It will be a surprise if his calculation is not fully borne out.

SHAMELESS DEMOCRATS.

CORRUPTION AND TRICKERY OF EVERY KIND IN DELAWARE—REPUBLICANS BRAVELY STRIVING FOR SUCCESS.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 30.—It is difficult to see how the Republicans of Delaware could make a more earnest and effective campaign. The great torch-light parade in this city last night, in which there were 3,000 men or over, with the general illuminations and cordial reception of visiting clubs, gave evidence of the great political interest that Willmington is taking. There has been nothing like it since the war, and hardly then. Men who have been lukewarm for years are now thoroughly aroused and deeply in earnest. Business men are giving their time largely to the work of the canvass, and hundreds of young men who have come of age within four or five years past—many of them since 1876, the last year when there was a Republican organization in Delaware—are devoting themselves with surprising energy and courage to the cause. If this great popular uprising be defeated on Tuesday in this county, it will not be because it does not command the support of a large majority of the people, but because the tricks, frauds, and technicalities of the Democratic managers have prevented such a free and fair polling of the votes as Gen. Hancock fervently pretended to desire.

The Ninth Ward Inspector fraud, after being a notorious fact, denounced by the courts through the written opinions of Chief-Justice Gilpin and Judge Wales, has been taken to the Democratic bosom and kept warm by means of the appeal which hangs up the mandamus, and the ballot-box, election papers, &c., have been delivered by the Sheriff of New-Castle County to Knight, the man who was defeated at the election, but who was counted in subsequently at the direction of Martin Farrell, the local Democratic Keesmey. Farrell is on the Democratic county ticket, and only a few months ago, as for a long time previously, the *Every Evening*, Senator Bayard's organ, denounced him in unmeasured terms as a dangerous demagogue. Now, however, it is silent, and consents to the support which the Democratic Party gives him. The same journal, it may be added, persistently demanded a few years ago that a reform in the apportionment of the Legislature should be forced by the people of New-Castle County, even if it required a demonstration in arms, but now, when the injustice is so much greater, and is rendered so glaring by the published census returns, its comprehension of Senator Bayard's interest in preserving the ancient abuse seals its mouth. The Democratic "Chevalier" rides on that corrupt steed to the Senate Chamber. But besides the Ninth Ward fraud, thus temporarily successful, two other falsifications of the count in the western precincts of the Third and Fifth Wards have gone unattacked by any legal process. None seemed to be available. The law appeared to provide no remedy. At least three Inspectors, therefore, will sit in this city on Tuesday, conducting the election at three different polls, who have not the shadow of right to be there. These are facts not disputed. They are known to every intelligent Democrat in this city, and surely some members of Mr. Bayard's party must feel ashamed that such means are necessary to achieve success.

Apart from these palpable frauds, other trickery continues. The Tax Collector for half of the city, Bedford, a Democrat, has been missing for a great part of this week. Republicans who desire to pay their taxes, in order to vote next Tuesday, have been unable to find him at all. This is a new and unexpected device, though in one of the Hundreds of Sussex County, before the "Little Election," when the Tax Collector had died, the Democratic Levy Court would not elect a successor, because if they had the colored men would have paid up their taxes, and so been qualified to vote. In a speech in this city a few evenings ago, Col. Benjamin Nields, a leading lawyer, and veteran of the war, referred to many more details of this sort. In St. George's Hundred, of New-Castle County, he said, out of 150 names vouched for before the Levy Court last Spring, and which were therefore entitled to be on the assessment list, only 20 were really put there. On the other hand, 400 names of Democrats not entitled to vote at all, under the law, appeared on the list. Such means being used in this county, money will be freely employed, no doubt, to help the Democracy of Kent and Sussex. The usual assessments have been made upon the State and county officers, and a large sum has been squeezed out of them. The "legitimate expenses" of the canvass are very small. This money will be used for the purchase of votes. This has been the custom for nearly 40 years, and in every Hundred of the lower counties the Democratic "workers" are adepts at the business. They usually buy outright hundreds of votes in both Kent and Sussex, and as the earnestness and courage with which the Republicans are pushing their canvass have compelled, no doubt, the gathering of a large corruption fund, the debauchery will exceed that of ordinary years.

ADVICE FROM SECRETARY SCHURZ.

SPEAKING IN GERMAN TO HIS COUNTRYMEN IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.—Carl Schurz spoke in German at Concordia Hall, to-night, to a large and enthusiastic audience. The substance of his remarks as translated was as follows:

Our adopted country, he said, would in a few days offer a spectacle either elevating or depressing, according to the action of the people. If the people possessed the moral courage to understand their own interests, and would act up to their convictions, the country would offer a glorious spectacle to the world. On the contrary, if they are actuated by a desire for change only, the day after election will offer a spectacle grievous to the sight of every patriotic man. During Mr. Hayes's Administration, mistakes had been made, but under it the loss on money collected and paid out had been 80 cents on a million dollars, while under the Administration of Washington it was $3 20 on every $1,000. The refunding process saved nearly $20,000,000. Democratic reform would upset all this and make a clean sweep, thrusting out 60,000 to 80,000 veterans from the public service, and placing raw recruits in their places. If Hancock could place in the public service only honest and intelligent people, "they would be unable to defend the Treasury against the lobbyists, which could only be done by those who knew their schemes. The Democratic Party was composed of heterogeneous elements—hard-money men, soft-money men, free traders and protectionists, repudiators and their opponents. If they should win this election their leaders would want to hold the party together, and, therefore, they would stick to their old principle—the cohesive power of the public plunder. On the contrary, a Republican President, even if loose in his views of civil service reform, would be checked by the traditions of his party. Business could not prosper unless business men knew to a certainty the intentions of the Government as to the financial policy of the country, but nobody knew what the Democrats intended to do. Under such conditions the wages of labor would fall from their present high standard.

It was claimed, he continued, that a Democratic President was wanted to secure reconciliation with the South; but the South now had no just reason for complaint; Northern Democracy had been ever the worst enemy of the South. Gen. Hancock was a good soldier, and was personally an honorable man who had achieved great deeds, and ought to be preferred in his profession at every opportunity, but to be President a man should have a clear insight into large business transactions by which public affairs were carried on—else disorder would instantly occur. The cry about Hancock's statesmanship raised by his adherents had subsided, now that his letters and dispatches had been made known to the whole country. He was only a beginner in politics, and the Presidential office was not a place for an apprentice. On the other hand, Mr. Garfield had spoken in Congress on nearly every important question now before the public, and had not only spoken, but had often instructed and guided the people at large. He concluded by saying: "Democrats, if you want a change take care it be not such a change as is recorded on an old tombstone in Germany—'I was healthy, I wanted to be more healthy, I took medicine, and here I lie.'"

NEW-JERSEY REPUBLICANS ACTIVE.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Oct. 30.—The Hon. Courtlandt Parker, of Newark, N. J., is to speak here at a mass-meeting of Republicans Monday night. The vigorous work of the Bloomfield Republicans will show its effect election day by an increased Republican vote. Several Democrats will cast a Republican vote. There has been a company of Boys in Blue formed in Bloomfield composed entirely of young Irishmen, many of whom have been Democrats; the majority will cast their first ballot at this election.

CARTERET, N. J., Oct. 30.—A very large Garfield and Arthur meeting was held here last night. Capt. Richard Allison presided. The people of Union and Lodi Townships came in large numbers. Notwithstanding the storm the hall was completely full. Judge Dittenposter, of New-York, addressed the audience for two hours in a speech which was listened to with great attention and received with applause.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 30.—The campaign was closed by the Republicans of this city this evening by a mass-meeting in the wigwam. The meeting was presided over by J. Ewarts Tracy. The first speaker was Prof. George W. Atherton, of New-Brunswick, who spoke of the comparative merits of the parties. A letter was read from the Rev. William Day, until this Spring Pastor of the Methodist Church here, indignantly denying the rumor that he would vote the Democratic ticket. The second speaker was the Rev. A. H. Lewis, another of the Pastors of the city.

THE OUTLOOK IN FLORIDA

A DECISIVE REPUBLICAN VICTORY EXPECTED.

THE STATE REPUBLICAN BY 3,500 MAJORITY—EFFECT OF DEMOCRATIC TREACHERY—RIGHTS RESTORED TO 6,000 DISFRANCHISED VOTERS.

JACKSONVILLE, Oct. 30.—I have just made a trip through Middle and Western Florida for the purpose of ascertaining the condition of the Republican Party in those sections, and the probability of a Republican victory in this State in the coming election. Middle Florida has heretofore been somewhat doubtful, but from personal observation, I know that there are large Republican gains in that section, and many of the counties which were Democratic in 1877 will give Republican majorities in the coming election. In the Western tier of counties, embracing Jefferson, Madison, Leon, Gadsden, and Jackson, the Republican Party finds its large and substantial majorities. These counties are known as the "Cotton Belt," or "Black Belt," because cotton is the chief product, and the colored people are in the majority. These are the counties where the wealthy planter resided before the war, and was an aristocrat in every sense of the word. The lands and the colored men, now free, remain, but the Southern aristocrats are all gone, and in their places there are to-day refugees from other States striving to ape their manners, but too poor in pocket to do it so successfully as to deceive those who were familiar with their predecessors. They delight in cursing and abusing the "nigger," for whom before the war the planter had more respect than for them. In most of these counties the Republican Party has large majorities, but unless the votes are closely guarded they are not counted, for the colored men are compelled to make their political battle on election day without the aid of white men, either as Inspectors, Supervisors, or Marshals. It has not always been so, but whenever white Republicans have tried to live in Jackson County they have been killed, and the Bourbon residents will murder, even at this day, in the majority of these counties any white man who attempts to secure justice to the colored people in election matters. It is in these counties that the County Commissioners struck from the registration-books the names of some 6,000 Republican voters. In 1877, when the Democrats got control of the State Government, they had a large colored following of men whom they had deluded by false promises, and who were induced to trust them because the Democrats had not had an opportunity to show their hands since reconstruction. Many persons of both races then thought that if the Democratic Party should be intrusted with the power of the State Government it would deal fairly and honestly with the people, and it is true that if the party had not broken the promises then made, there would be in this election no Republican Party of respectable size. It is the old story—Democratic mistakes and treachery result in Republican victory. Soon after the Democrats had obtained the control of the State, they set at work to devise a plan by which they could continue in power. They found in article XIV. of the State Constitution, section 7, a proviso to the effect that the State Legislature should enact in 1880 a law making education a qualification for voters. They therefore ordered their Democratic Boards of County Commissioners to strike from the registration-books the names of 6,000 Republican voters who did not possess the educational qualification, and then, under the guise of reducing the expenses of the State, cut down the school tax from 5 to 2½ mills on the dollar, and abolished, at their pleasure, the schools in the "Black Belt." Had they been successful, any one can see that it would have taken the Republican Party a long time to recover its strength in this State. But they were foiled. The Supreme Court, in a decision rendered in July last, compelled the restoration of these names to the registration-books, and nearly all of the 6,000 disfranchised voters will exercise their rights in this election. In consequence of the course pursued by the Democrats, they seated two Congressmen in 1879, only one of whom, however, had been elected, even under those favorable circumstances. The Democratic Attorney-General, in an opinion given at that time to the Governor, decided that Mr. Bisbee, Republican, had been duly elected in the Second District, but in the face of this decision the Governor and a Democratic Congress refused to give him his seat. I know that in this campaign the Democrats have no Republican following, white or colored, in any county of the State. On the contrary, the Republicans have drawn to their support many of the better and conservative men of the Democratic Party. The county organizations in this State are in better condition than ever before; the party is thoroughly united, and such precautions have been taken in regard to the voting, counting, and canvassing, that success is insured. The able efforts of the Hon. Charles J. Hoyas, Speaker of the House of Representatives in Massachusetts, and the Hon. E. B. Callender, a member of that body, have done much to strengthen the cause. They have addressed large and enthusiastic meetings throughout the State, and in the presentation of the claims of the Republican Party, as understood in the North, they have appealed strongly to the intelligent portion of the Democracy.

Florida is a Republican State, and if we have a fair election—and I believe we will—we ought to carry the State by a majority of not less than 3,500. Some of the tricks resorted to by Democratic registration officers for the purpose of defeating the restoration to the books of the names which were stricken off should be described. In Jackson County the Clerk of the Court, Mr. Frank Philips, in his capacity of chief registration officer, would induce the ignorant voter to give his residence in a district in which he did not reside, and would then register him incorrectly. When asked to correct the registration he would reply that the law gave him no authority to make the change, and that the voter would have to apply to the Board of County Commissioners for the correction. But he had induced the board not to hold a meeting. This same officer would decline to register any voter upon any day except Wednesday or Saturday, and then would be absent from his office on those days. His deputy registration officers took the same course. As the facts are now in the hands of the proper officers, it is probable that this man, together with those who have aided him in violating the law, will soon be compelled to defend their course in court. The voters whom he has tried to disfranchise will be allowed to vote, notwithstanding the efforts of the Democracy to prevent them from doing so. Florida will respond to Indiana and Ohio with a Republican victory on the 2d day of November. With Garfield at the head of the Nation and Republican rule at home, Florida will offer to the capitalist unequaled advantages and inducements; the value of property will increase, drooping industries will revive, the deserted school-houses will be opened, and prosperity will again be with the people of the State.

CLOSING DAYS IN OHIO.

DEMOCRATS EMBARRASSED BY POVERTY AND DEFECTIONS—REPUBLICANS ASSURED OF VICTORY.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 30.—The strenuous efforts of the Democrats to infuse new life into the close of the campaign do not seem to have much effect. The greatest discouragements are want of money and the constant desertions to the winning side. To-day, at a meeting of the Hamilton County Democrats, the solemn announcement was made that there was no money to pay men for standing at the polls to hold tickets, and that whatever was done in that line must be done for love of the cause. There was audible dissent from this proposition from the ward workers, and finally some of the wealthier members of the Executive Committee made up a purse for two or three colored men who are in the Democratic ranks, and who are expected to have influence on Tuesday.

There has been some fear that over-confidence among Republicans would lead to apathy and a dangerous reduction of the vote. There seems, however, to be no danger on that score. In past Presidential years the November Republican vote has always exceeded that of October, and in no instance has the November majority fallen short of that of October. The best informed politicians predict that Gen. Garfield will have not less than 30,000 majority, and many place the figure higher. Scarcely a day passes that the defection of some prominent Democrat is not announced.

INDIANA'S PLEDGE OF VICTORY.

VAIN DEMOCRATIC SCHEMING WITH NATIONALS—REPUBLICANS PROMISE AN INCREASED PLURALITY.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 30.—At the close of the last week before the national election there is nothing to indicate any danger that the Electoral vote of Indiana will not be given for Garfield and Arthur by a decisive plurality. It is true there are evidences of effective Democratic work within the past two weeks, but what they may be able to accomplish by their missionary efforts with Nationals of Democratic antecedents, and with Democrats who deserted their party in October and by their scheme to steal hundreds, if not thousands, of National votes, will be offset by the steady and continued drift to the Republican Party, which appears as decided now as it was just preceding the October election. This afternoon 60 employes of the Indianapolis chair factory published a card to working men favoring the election of Garfield; four of these employes voted for Landers in October. In all quarters there are voters for Garfield among business men and workmen who were with the Democratic Party in October, while there are none to be heard of who voted for Porter who will now vote for Hancock.

The two sources principally relied upon by the Democrats are their secret societies, and the hope of seducing a large part of the National vote. All over the State they have organized oath-bound associations, each member pledged to vote for Hancock, and to secure at least one other vote, by fair means or otherwise, while they are to defend voters, and to assist in the inauguration of Hancock and English. The Republicans fear that the purpose of these clubs is to assist fraud in strong Democratic localities, now that there will be no United States Marshals and Supervisors. But arrangements have been made to protect the polls, and there will be a fair ballot and count, or some one will get hurt. The Republicans propose to carry Indiana for Garfield, and will not be defrauded. H. J. Feltus, editor of the Bloomington *Courier*, in attendance upon a Democratic meeting of leaders to-night, discussing their secret organizations and what may be accomplished by them, said: "I admit that we have our secret organizations in every school district and voting precinct, but they are not like the Knights of the Golden Circle. They are legitimate, and have for their sole object complete organization. Every man is sworn to get at least one vote for our candidate. It is working to a charm, and I tell you we are going to carry this State for Hancock and English just as sure as there is a God in heaven. We are going to challenge closer this time than we did before. Besides that, if any man thinks we are out of money—well, that's all right—let him keep on thinking that way."

The schemes for the Nationals are ready for working. Tickets with Weaver and Chambers headings and with the Democratic Electors have been generally circulated. A prominent member of the National Committee this afternoon said that during the past two weeks the Democratic managers had been in private consultation with National leaders from all parts of the State working up the scheme by which a fusion of National and Democratic votes is practically secured without making the thing public. Only those Nationals who are vouched for as being in favor of the scheme were talked with. The arrangement is to have these leaders urge their followers to vote a ticket containing 10 Democratic Electors and 3 National Electors, to go to the polls on election day and work for such a combination, and have the word passed around that Dr. De La Matyr and other leaders of the National Party desire and advise the members of the party to vote so. Possibly the Democrats may gain some advantage by their plots, but for every National who votes a mixed ticket or is persuaded to vote the Democratic ticket, the Republicans will secure at least one Republican National for Garfield. The tendencies favoring the Republicans will be strong enough to overcome all these schemes.

The total vote is not expected to exceed 460,000, while the National vote will shrink somewhat below the October figures. If there is any change in the result in Indiana, it will be in the increase in the Republican plurality, unless all signs and the best judgments are utterly at fault. The Democrats are working against heart and hope. There is no enthusiasm in the party for English, and in the absence of any enthusiasm of a national victory there is little reason for vigorous efforts. Mr. Landers and his friends are not sitting up late of nights to advance Mr. English's interest.

MR. HAYES GOING HOME TO VOTE.

SANTA FE, New-Mexico, Oct. 29.—The President and his party will separate at Kansas City. The President will go to Ohio, Secretary Ramsey to St. Paul to vote, and Gen. Sherman to St. Louis.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 29.—A special dispatch from Trinidad to the *Republican* says: "The President and his party passed this place on a special train last night. The President says the Republicans will carry California and Oregon and all the Northern States, and that he is going to Ohio to vote for Garfield and Arthur."

OUTWITTING THE DEMOCRATS.

DAMARISCOTTA, Me., Oct. 30.—Edwin Flye, an Elector on the Republican ticket, resigned his position as President and Director of the First National Bank of Damariscotta, learning that the Democrats proposed to enter an objection to his acting in case he should be elected.

THE BAY STATE DEMOCRATS.

BOSTON, Oct. 30.—The anti-Leopold Morse committee of Democrats of the Fourth Congressional District met this afternoon and refused to accept William Gaston's declination, and his name will be placed on the ticket, making two Democratic nominees in this district.

ELECTION DAY WEATHER.

In the "indications" of the weather report this morning, the probabilities for election day are given as follows: "The general atmospheric conditions now indicate that on Tuesday, Nov. 2, the weather will be clear or fair from the Mississippi valley eastward to the Atlantic."

THE SULTAN'S SLOW SUBMISSION.

VIENNA, Oct. 30.—It is reported in ministerial circles here that Rima Pasha, the commander of the Turkish forces in Albania, has been dismissed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 30.—Dervish Pasha has been authorized by the Porte to arrest the Albanian chiefs who are opposed to the transfer of Dulcigno, and to remove from the district those who refuse to become Montenegrin subjects.

The populace of Varna, Bulgaria, having assembled before the French Consulate, hooting and throwing mud at the French Coat of Arms, the French Ambassador here has ordered a gun-boat to proceed to that place.

PESTH, Oct. 30.—The *Pester Lloyd*, in an article supposed to have been officially inspired, says: "Unless the British Government gives reassuring explanations concerning its Eastern policy, no co-operation of Austro-Hungary with Great Britain will be possible.

A RAILROAD'S BACK TAXES.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 30.—In the suit commenced by the State a few weeks ago against the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, to collect back taxes, a verdict was rendered this afternoon in favor of the State for $23,484. The case will be taken to the Supreme Court.

FROM THE PACIFIC SLOPE

NO HOPE FOR HANCOCK WEST OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

THE FORGED LETTER EXPOSED AND CONDEMNED IN CALIFORNIA—DENIS KEARNEY DENOUNCES A FRAUDULENT APPEAL FROM THE WORKING MEN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 30.—The Republicans of the East need have no fear in relation to the success of the party in this State. California is as sure to cast its Electoral votes for Garfield and Arthur as Vermont can be. The miserable attempt made by Chairman Barnum, of the Democratic National Committee, to make capital for his party here by the circulation of an infamous forgery which purports to represent Gen. Garfield's position in regard to Chinese labor, has utterly failed to accomplish its purpose. The forgery has been completely exposed, and the exposure has cost the Democratic Party many votes. The pretended appeal of the working men of California to the working men of the East, urging them to support Hancock and English, whose publication in New-York by the Democratic National Committee has been announced here, is a humbug. The respectable working men of this State, especially the Germans, the French, and the Italians, will vote for Garfield and Arthur. In reply to this delusive appeal, the following has been telegraphed from this city for publication in the *Irish World* by Denis Kearney, indicating in unmistakable language the fidelity of the Working Men's Party of California to the Weaver and Chambers ticket:

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 30, 1880.

Editor Irish World.

The dispatches this evening state that an address purporting to have been issued by the Working Men's Party of California is being circulated as a campaign document by the Democrats. I denounce such address as a libel upon the Working Men's Party of California and a fraud upon the working men of America. The Working Men's Party of California through their State Convention elected delegates to the Chicago Convention. The Working Men's Party of California indorsed the action of their delegates to said convention, and are today supporting the platform and candidates put forward by the convention. To be more emphatic, the Working Men's Party of California solid for Weaver and human freedom. Black sheep are to be found in every flock, and traitors to a principle are to be found in every party and in every land. A small, corrupt, purchasable faction of our party sold themselves to the Democrats for the promise of party positions, as either spittoon-cleaners in the Mint or boot-dusters in the Custom-house, showing to the world that they are asses, upon whose forehead is branded, "We have betrayed the Working Men, and are now willing to sell our country for a mess of pottage." The human vultures who lead the Democracy of the East may extend them sound sympathy, but the Working Men of America, and all lovers of human freedom, will, it is hoped, turn a deaf ear to the ravings of those few purchasable Democratic creatures, who know nothing of the science of government or adhesion to principle. We stand firm in the fight for the new civilization, hoping that Weaver, the humanitarian statesman of Iowa, will be the next President. DENIS KEARNEY,
President Working Men's Party.

The persons from whom it is believed the pretended appeal proceeded are from the lowest and worst classes of society. They are always for sale, and their so-called Hancock and English Working Men's clubs have been bought in the market for the very use to which they are now put. These are the persons who are now said to appeal to the working men of New-York to vote for Hancock and English, who is universally called "the poor man's friend." Fraudulent appeals and forged letters will not now aid the Democratic Party in California. There is no possible chance for Hancock to secure an Electoral vote west of the Rocky Mountains.

KEEPING UP THE ENTHUSIASM.

MEETINGS IN DIFFERENT PLACES—LARGE PARADES OF BOYS IN BLUE.

GENESEO, N. Y., Oct. 30.—Senator Bruce addressed an immense meeting in this town this afternoon. The largest hall in the place could not hold one-quarter of the throng seeking admittance. The stores and dwellings were profusely decorated, and there was great enthusiasm. Notwithstanding a pouring rain, 1,000 Boys in Blue paraded. This was the largest and most successful political meeting ever held in Livingston County.

STAMFORD, N. Y., Oct. 30.—The Hon. F. G. Gedney and five other speakers addressed the largest Republican meeting ever held here. Delaware County is booming banks high for Garfield and Arthur and the whole ticket.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 30.—The Remington Armory was closed yesterday afternoon to allow the workmen to attend the Republican meeting. All the armory buildings were illuminated at every window in the evening.

SOUTHAMPTON, Long Island, Oct. 30.—The largest political demonstration of the season occurred here last night. For the first time in the history of this staid old town, a Republican torch-light parade took place. A very large and enthusiastic audience assembled in the Presbyterian Church. George Wallace, of Queens County, delivered the first address. He was followed by the Hon. Salem H. Wales, of New-York, who has a Summer residence here. His address was very favorably received.

RAMAPO, N. Y., Oct. 30.—A great torch-light parade took place here last evening under the auspices of the Republican club. This club, which has 225 members, with Eli Beard as its President, has done very effective work during the campaign. The procession, under Marshal Riggs, formed at Sufferen and moved through Woodburn to Ramapo, the residence of the Republican Congressional candidate, the Hon. Charles T. Pierson. The Nyack, Piermont, Blauvelville, Spring Valley and Darlington clubs were out in force. A meeting was held, and addresses were made by Mr. Pierson, and the Hon. Henry Ballard, of Vermont.

FONDA, N. Y., Oct. 30.—At Fonda to-night was held one of the largest Republican meetings of the campaign. The presiding officer was John H. Starin, and addresses were made by Gen. George A. Sheridan and Mr. Howard Carroll. The Republicans will carry the county.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 30.—The Republicans of Southern Chautauqua closed the local campaign with a grand political demonstration in Jamestown to-day. The weather was very unpropitious, rain commencing to fall in the morning and continuing with slight interruptions throughout the day. This did not deter a very large number of people from being present, and it is estimated that in the afternoon over 10,000 strangers were in town. In the forenoon there was a large procession of cavalry and men on foot, the latter including the proprietors and all the employes of 14 of our largest manufactories, besides delegations from many other places. The transparencies carried related mostly to the tariff question. In the afternoon Senator Conkling spoke to an audience of 5,000 people in the Rink. He was escorted to the stage and presented to the audience by Senator Fenton. His speech occupied two hours and a half in delivery, and was enthusiastically received. The Hon. John A. Enander addressed an immense audience in the opera-house, both afternoon and evening, his hearers being mainly Swedes, his countrymen. A monster torch-light procession took place in the evening, and the evening programme was completed by an elaborate pyrotechnic display. Republicans from all points of the county were present, and brought most encouraging reports. Rely on Chautauqua County for 5,000 Republican majority. Senator Conkling returned to Buffalo at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

THE CONTEST IN LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 30.—The Republicans, Democrats, and Democratic bolters held separate meetings to-night. The attendance at the Democratic and Republican meetings were about equal, while the bolters had nearly 300 more present. The bolting element, which is championing the cause of Albert S. Willis, present Congressman from this district, knows that its death is inevitable if Willis is defeated, and hence is straining every energy to elect him. The regular Democracy is suffering under the load of unpopular leadership. While its candidate is possessed of much popularity, the odds seem against him. The Republicans will poll increased strength, and by a strong pull, with organization and money, could elect Col. Burns to Congress, but foolishly seem to favor the Democratic bolter.

GEN. GARFIELD'S MANY VISITORS.

SPEECHES TO IRON-WORKERS AND OTHERS—A MILITARY PARADE AND A REVIEW.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 30.—To-day, at Mentor, trains came from every direction with delegations to call on Gen. Garfield at his home. The first to arrive were 150 iron-workers from Youngstown, Ohio, with a band, and wearing badges with "320" on their hats. Gen. Garfield addressed them as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I am glad to meet you to-day. I remember with pleasure the long line of events that have united us during the 18 years we have known each other. While the last gentleman was speaking on behalf of his associates iron-workers of the Mahoning Valley it brought to my mind something which I read many years ago in a very interesting old book. The writer was enumerating the points of contrast between man and the lower animals, and among them was this: "Man," he said, "is the only animal that makes tools for his own use." In following out that thought, I think we may fairly say that the tools which a people use are probably as good an index of their intelligence and civilization as any that can be found. We dig into the mounds of forgotten tribes and nations and find their tools and implements of stone; later of copper, then of bronze, of iron, and of steel. If we had all the specimen tools of all the tribes and nations of the earth arranged in order before us, we could probably determine with great accuracy the grade of civilization of each generation. I do not say that it is the whole business of civilization to make tools; but the tools of a people are the indexes of the civilization of those who make and use them. The men who stand before me are largely engaged in making tools for America or manufacturing the materials out of which these tools are made. Your daily work is, therefore, allied to the civilization of your country. It was the purpose of the founders of our Government so to develop and educate our people that they should be able to make their implements of peace and war, so that if we were at war with the rest of the world we could by our skill clothe and equip ourselves, and make all the tools and machinery for our own use, without drawing on other nations for a single hammer-stroke. Now that is to me the significance of the business that you are engaged in. I have never thought it was a sufficient reason for asking the Legislature of the Nation to make laws merely to let any one class of citizens make more money, but when the industry which any of our citizens are engaged in is one that the whole nation needs for its defense, and for the growth and development of its people, then every man so employed is doing a great, national, patriotic work, which the Government should protect and defend for the good of all. On that large national ground, every blow you strike is a blow in defense of the independence of your country and the well-being of all its people. Gentlemen, I am glad to see this company of iron-workers—my old constituents and friends. I welcome you here, and I appreciate your coming all the more because you have come so far and in such an inclement season. You are very welcome, and I shall be glad to greet each one of you.

To the next delegation, from Wayne and Ashland Counties, Ohio, accompanied by bands and a glee club, Gen. Garfield said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, FELLOW-CITIZENS: To know that this company comes in large part from so far away as beyond the Western Reserve on such a day as this is a significant expression of what you mean and feel. To know that you come with songs, that you come with hearts full of emotion, and minds full of ideas, and principles, and purpose, is as much as any company of people anywhere could well say. I recollect that some writer said, long ago, "Let me make the songs of a people and I care not who makes their laws." You are not, perhaps, making the songs of the people, but you are singing the songs of a very energetic, intelligent, and determined people, and the songs you sing are sweeping through the hearts and lives and purposes of thousands of people all over this broad land. To have you come, thus testifying your confidence, your hope, and your purpose, and singing your songs of rejoicings would be gratifying to any man, and is certainly deeply gratifying to me. This is my day of judgment. In a few days it will be the day of judgment for all the people, and, whatever that judgment shall be, like good citizens, we will all bow to it, and do whatever duty comes to us. I thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for this great compliment and for this splendid array which you make in my door-yard. I hope you will find whatever of comfort and happiness it is possible to get out of such a day as this. I thank you and welcome you.

Afterward 100 men from the Britton Iron and Steel Works, of Cleveland, appeared, to whom Gen. Garfield said:

GENTLEMEN: I am very much obliged to you. I know something about the iron-works of Cleveland. It is said that Prince Bismarck, one of the ablest men in Europe, had for his motto, "Iron and Blood." That is pretty strong, but we have for our motto, "Iron, together with all the other industries, and liberty." I am glad to see this hardy, forceful, earnest body of men. I hope that whatever you do will tell in the direction of justice.

These parties went away at 4:30 P. M., and about that time delegations of infantry and cavalry began to arrive from every township in Lake County. The rain, which had been drizzling all day, now settled down into a steady shower. At 6 o'clock about 1,500 guards, mounted and on foot, formed into two columns in the meadow opposite the house; and Gen. Garfield, in a carriage, reviewed them. The street was crowded with vehicles, and multitudes of people stood in the rain watching the parade. The enthusiasm was not dampened by the weather.

RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT METHODS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 30.—Gen. Loris Melikoff, chief of the Executive Government, has returned to this city from Livadia, where he has been in conference with the Czar on the subject of administrative reforms.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—A St. Petersburg dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says: "The approaching trials of Nihilists will be the most important that have yet taken place. Among the accused persons are the alleged authors of the explosions on the Moscow Railway and at the Winter Palace; the supposed designer of the Alexandrovski dynamite mine, and the persons who attended the Nihilist Congresses in 1877 at Lipetsk and Tamboff, when the above attempts against the life of the Czar were resolved upon. Another prisoner to be tried is a man who is said to have given to the Nihilist committee all his property, amounting to 170,000 roubles, and who was tried at Odessa in 1879.

MATTERS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 30.—The religious decrees were to-day enforced in a number of departments against the Dominicans and various minor orders. The public were apathetic. The remaining nonauthorized congregations in Paris have not been disturbed. The execution of the decrees will be suspended until Wednesday next. There have been expulsions of various orders at Toulon, Nimes, Carpentras, and Marseilles to-day, and the authorities in two instances were compelled to force doors, but no serious disturbance occurred.

Gen. de Cessey, in his actions against the *Intransigeant* and the *Petit Parisien*, claims 20,000 francs damages for each of the alleged libels upon him published in those journals.

*COINAG

THE CONTEST IN THIS CITY

MASS-MEETING OF THE IRISH-AMERICAN REPUBLICANS.

A LARGE AUDIENCE IN CHICKERING HALL—WHAT THE SPEAKERS SAID—WHY IRISH-MEN SHOULD VOTE FOR GARFIELD.

The mass-meeting of Irish-American Republicans at Chickering Hall last evening was well attended, despite the inclemency of the weather. During the half-hour immediately preceding the time fixed for the opening of the proceedings the rain came down in torrents, keeping hundreds of persons in their homes who would unquestionably have attended if the night had been a pleasant one. On the stage, among other gentlemen, were Postmaster James, the Hon. Hugh Gardiner, Counselor J. L. Fleming, of Saratoga; F. P. Magrath, of Binghamton; Major Urell, of Washington; Gen. M. Kerwin, Gen. Gleason, Capt. John M. Bergh, and Major James B. Howe. The hall contained a large strip of canvas bearing the motto, "No Democratic Free Trade," occupied a conspicuous position at the rear of the stage. Mr. Thomas R. Bannerman, in calling the meeting to order, accounted for the absence of some of the members by stating that they were working hard arranging for the contest on Tuesday. The introductory remarks of the evening were delivered by Gen. James R. O'Beirne, of Washington. There is an old saying, he remarked, that revolutions never go backward, and, astonishing as it may seem, the Irish Republicans of the United States already getting in marshal array, are giving additional emphasis to its truthfulness. I think I can say almost without the imagine a feeling that the State of New-York on Nov. 2 will roll up a majority for the Republican Party which will repeat the experience of Ohio and Indiana. This revolution, coming to the Irish people in the matter of the exercise of suffrage, is the most severe rebuke and mortification by the Democratic leaders, and in many places they are entirely cast down with the belief that the grip on the Irish vote is lost forever. Peter B. Sweeney once said: "The Irish vote is all right; let it alone; it is sent by the Germans." That one expression cost him all his political power. Our people are now thinking people. In the past the Democratic Party controlled the Irish vote, because there were skillful men in that party who understood the human heart and knew how to reach it. Men of the Irish organization on their arrival here were welcomed them with soft words and the promise of equal rights. And so naturally went out in gratitude the Irish heart, to give its devotion and stern attachment to its benefactor. This unswerving fidelity continued with the Democratic Party for several generations to this people. The Irish are now called on with good reason to contemplate that party as their arch enemy and the deadly foe of all that is promising, good, and quiet in the Republic. As soon as the Democratic Party became strong in power it gave birth to the Slave Power, and became the mouthpiece and advocate of slavery and the conservator of the South. For slavery it was willing to fight and it did fight. Gen. O'Beirne reviewed the history of the Democratic Party, and concluded with the promise that the Irish Republican organization of this State would prove of benefit to this people. The Irish are now called on with good reason to contemplate that party as their arch enemy and the deadly foe of all that is promising, good, and quiet in the Republic. As soon as the Democratic Party became strong in power it gave birth to the Slave Power, and became the mouthpiece and advocate of slavery and the conservator of the South. For slavery it was willing to fight and it did fight. Gen. O'Beirne reviewed

CURRENT LITERATURE

TO A FRIEND RECENTLY LOST.

When I remember, friend, whom now I call
Among the dearest and the few on earth,
Who, in the days of youth, were my companions,
I feel how full of heart I am, how full
Of love and gratitude for all the past,
And how my spirit trembles at the thought
That I may lose you. Death is the greatest change
That can befall us here. How full of life
Then seems the present, and how dim and cold
The future! Yet, methinks, when I am gone,
And you look back upon me, I shall seem
Not dead, but only changed, and you will feel
That I am with you still, and love me more
Than ever, for I shall be all your own,
Without a veil between us. Then, dear friend,
Let us not weep for one another, but
Rejoice that we have been permitted thus
To love each other, and that we have found
Our way to that which is the only thing
Worth finding in this world—a heart
That loves us.

—Alfred Austin, in "The Bravo of Venice," and Camilla in "The Bravo of Venice," and "The Dowager," has been translated into Italian, and Mrs. Bates's book, "The Story of Dante," has been translated into Spanish. Mrs. Bates's book took over seven years to write, and she has been engaged upon a work on Spain for the last seven years. Mrs. Bates is a native of Boston, and has lived in London for many years. She is the author of a number of novels, and has been a frequent contributor to the magazines and reviews.

—Mr. Edmund Yates has written a novel, which is to be published in London in the autumn. The scene is laid in Paris, and the time is the Second Empire. Mr. Yates has been a resident of Paris for many years, and has written a number of novels, which have been published in London and Paris. Mr. Yates is a son of the late Rev. Edmund Yates, who was a well-known preacher in London, and who was the author of a number of religious books.

—Mr. Edmund Gosse, who has been lecturing in this country, is a son of Mr. Philip Henry Gosse, the naturalist, who published a number of books on the habits of animals, and who was a member of the Plymouth Brethren. Mr. Edmund Gosse was born in London, and was educated at the University College School. He was for a time assistant librarian in the British Museum, and is now one of the assistant librarians in the London Library. He has published a number of books of poetry, and has written a number of articles for the magazines and reviews. He is a member of the Savile Club, and is a frequent visitor at the houses of literary men in London. He is a tall, slender man, with a pale face, and a mass of dark hair. He is a graceful speaker, and has a pleasant voice. He is a bachelor, and lives with his mother and sister in London.

—Mr. Thomas Hardy, the author of "Far from the Madding Crowd," "The Hand of Ethelberta," "The Return of the Native," "The Trumpet Major," "A Laodicean," "Two on a Tower," "The Romantic Adventures of a Milkmaid," "The Poor Man and the Lady," "Desperate Remedies," "Under the Greenwood Tree," "A Pair of Blue Eyes," and "Far from the Madding Crowd," is a native of Dorsetshire, England, and is now about forty years of age. He was educated at the Dorchester Grammar School, and was afterward articled to an architect in Dorchester. He then went to London, and was employed in the office of Arthur Blomfield, the architect, for five years. He then returned to Dorchester, and began to write novels. He has published a number of novels, and has written a number of articles for the magazines and reviews. He is a member of the Savile Club, and is a frequent visitor at the houses of literary men in London. He is a tall, slender man, with a pale face, and a mass of dark hair. He is a graceful speaker, and has a pleasant voice. He is a bachelor, and lives with his mother and sister in London.

—Mr. Edmund Yates, whose novel entitled "Land at Last" is to be published in London in the autumn, is the son of the late Rev. Edmund Yates, who was the author of a number of religious books. Mr. Yates was born in London, and was educated at the University College School. He was for a time assistant librarian in the British Museum, and is now one of the assistant librarians in the London Library. He has published a number of books of poetry

khâdi, wrack, and Hebrew cankus, a locust—of which latter language there are said to be some 40 words in the Rommany language.—*The Nineteenth Century.*

A MAIDEN'S MESSAGE.

O wind, that wanderest o'er hill, and vale, and sea,
Skim round the house where he sleeps tenderly,
And breathe upon his brow a loving kiss from me.

O golden "maiden moon," so calm and pure and bright;
Shed round and o'er his thy soft, tender streams of light;
Tell him how well I love him—tell him so to-night.

O stars all silvery bright, set on that deep, still blue—
Stars that are watching o'er us both the long night through,
Tell him my love for him is pure like you—and true.

O great, grand, snow-white clouds—slow drifting o'er the sky—
Bear to his heart a message as ye pass him by,
Tell him my love would teach me how to do—or die.

O great, wide sea, on which the night-winds blow,
Sing in his ears thy music calm and slow,
Sing to his heart I love him—sing it soft and low.

O tiny, laughing ripples, dancing on the shore—
O mighty ocean waves, thundering your ceaseless roar—
Tell him I love so well, I could not love him more!

O moon and stars—O clouds and deep, blue, sunny sea,
And restless, wandering winds, bear him these words from me,
"My own dear love, I love thee well—and constantly."

—*Good Words.*

ALEXANDRE DUMAS THE ELDER.—No play-writers of that time, and very few play-writers since, have shown such complete mastery of all the resources of the stage as Dumas displayed; and it seems to me that no one who devotes a moderate attention to his dramatic works can reasonably doubt that in the celebrated quarrel about the play called the "Tour de Nesle," right was on the side of Dumas. This quarrel is worth some attention. The story takes up some four chapters of Dumas's "Memoires;" but, briefly, the main facts were these: Harel, the great theatrical manager, had received a play in manuscript from a young author named Gaillardet. He thought there was capital stuff in it, but as it was written it was quite unfitted for stage representation, on account of the author's inexperience. Jules Janin had tried to do something with it, and had failed. Harel then came to Dumas, who, according to his own account, which I for one believe, entirely remodeled it, and made it one of the most impressive melo-dramas ever put on the stage. He had previously written a somewhat unpretendly self-effacing letter to the young author, who, instead of being grateful, was furious at having, as he said, a collaborator thrust upon him, and ended by writing to the papers to assert that he was the sole author of the piece. The matter went through all kinds of intricacies, into which it would be tedious to go; but the last word which ought to be said about it is found in a letter written by Gaillardet in 1861 to the manager of the Porte St. Martin Theatre. The letter ran thus: "A judgment of the courts in 1839 decreed that the 'Tour de Nesle' should be printed and announced under my name alone; and this was done up to the date of its being forbidden by the censorship in 1861. Now that you are going to put it on the stage again, I give you permission—nay, more, I beg you to join to my name that of Alexandre Dumas, my collaborator. I wish to prove to him that I have forgotten our old quarrel, and that I remember only our later pleasant relations and the great share which his incomparable talent had in the success of the 'Tour de Nesle.'" At the time, however, the quarrel made an immense stir, culminating in a duel between Dumas and Gaillardet, which Dumas relates in his best manner. One or two touches in the narration are intensely characteristic. He begins by saying that as he started for the place of the combat, Bonnaire, a friend of his, came up to him with an album in his hand. "Ah!" he said. "You are going out. Are you in a hurry?" "Why do you ask?" "Because if not, I should like you to write me a couple of lines in my album." "Well, leave it in my room, and when I come back I will write something in it." "You can't now?" "No, I am in a hurry to keep an appointment, and would not be late for any consideration." "Where are you going?" "To fight a duel with Gaillardet." "Oh, then please write something now. Think how delightful it would be for my wife to possess the last lines you ever wrote." "Ah!" said Dumas, "you are right. I will not deprive Mme. Bonnaire of that pleasure," and so saying he went back and wrote a few lines in the album. Then, when they were on the ground, Bixio, a friend of Dumas, who was a doctor, said to him, "Shall you hit him?" "I don't know," said Dumas. "Try to." "I shall certainly try; but do you dislike him?" "Not at all, I don't know him." "Then why so anxious?" "Well, have you read Mérimée's 'Etruscan Vase?'" "Yes." "Then don't you remember that he says every man killed by a bullet turns round before he drops? I want to see if it's true." He had no opportunity of seeing on this occasion, for the duel was fortunately harmless; but the pendant to this story is found in Bixio himself, who shot some years afterward at a Paris barricade—shot to death—and as he fell, turning, he cried, "Ah! one does turn then!"—*The Nineteenth Century.*

MRS. MOLONY.—In the district burial-grounds of St. George, Hanover-square, in the Bayswater road, in the ante-chapel, there is a mural tablet with a long inscription which has a remarkable resemblance to the Lady O'Looney epitaph as generally quoted. A few days ago I copied so much of it as I thought necessary to bear out my statement, but the whole inscription is worth reading: "Sacred to the memory of Mrs. Jane Molony, who lies interred in a vault underneath this chapel, daughter of Anthony Shee of Castle Bar in the County of Mayo, Esq., who was married to Miss Burke, of Curry, in the said county, and cousin to the Rt. Hon. Edmund Burke, commonly called the sublime, whose bust is here surmounted or subjoined. The said Jane was cousin to the late Countess of Buckinghamshire, and was married to the successive husbands, Thirdly, Edmond Molony, by the said Mrs. Molony, otherwise Shee, died in London in January, 1809, aged 74. She was hot, passionate and tender, and a highly accomplished lady and a superb drawer in water-colors, which was much admired in the exhibition room in Somerset House some years past.

"Though lost forever still a friend is dear,
The heart yet pays a tributary tear."

This monument was erected by the deeply afflicted husband, the said Edmond Molony, in memory of her great virtues and talents. Beloved and deeply regretted by all who knew her. For of such is the kingdom of heaven."—*Notes and Queries.*

TEST OF MERIT.—Edmund Kean once heard a stage carpenter thus settle the pretensions of impersonators of Hamlet: "You may talk of Henderson and Kemble and this new man," said the carpenter; "but give me Bannister's Hamlet. He was always done 20 minutes sooner than any one of 'em." Self-interest is a sad warper of the judgment, and devises very strange tests. Going over the grave-yard of the "Old Meeting" at Birmingham, with the clerk, Joshua Vernal asked him who was the greatest man lying buried there. "This is he," answered Mackay, pointing to a grave; "I get 5s. a year to keep it in order." But what was he? what did he do?" inquired the incredulous Joshua. "Why," said the clerk, "he invented the locking of thimbles!" Vernal thereupon pointed to the grave of a distinguished solicitor as being that of the greatest man there; but the clerk pooh-poohed the pretentious suggestion, saying: "No such thing: I only get a paltry shilling for that grave." His test of greatness was a purely professional one, like that of the Norwich barber who (confidentially told the Mayor he did not think much of "this British Association; nine out of ten of them don't shave at all, and the others shave themselves."—*Chambers's Journal.*

LORD MACAULAY.—His was a memory of stupendous feats, and also an intelligent instrument and servant. He could not only remember what was useful, when he wanted to remember, but what was utterly worthless, what entered his mind by accident, what was read by the eyes only, scarcely entering into the mind. If, on one occasion, he repeated to himself the whole of "Paradise Lost" while crossing the Irish Channel, on another occasion, in a Cambridge coffee-room for a pastime, he picked up a country newspaper containing two sonnets, composed "Extempore in the Manner of an Italian," and the prize "A Parody on a Welsh Ballad"—looked them once through, never gave them a further thought for 40 years, and then repeated them without the change of a single word. The readers of his "Life" will remember that his memory retained pages of trashy novels read once in his youth. In fact, in a way of speaking he forgot nothing. As has been well said, "his mind, like a dredging-net at the bottom of the sea, took up all that it encountered, both bad and good, nor ever seemed to feel the burden,"—in this differing from Bolingbroke. We have spoken of disproportionate memories. His we cannot but think a case in point. He would have been a fairer historian if he could have forgotten some things—if his early impressions had so failed that they could have given place to, or at least been modified by, new ones. In their vivid strength they stood in the way of judgment.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

IN SANCHO PANZA'S TIME.—At that time, throughout the whole of Spain, the dream of a man's life was to be made a Governor; a fine fat berth in which there should be plenty to eat and nothing to do, where a man might have as many wives as the Grand Turk, and drink as much wine as the Pope, eat turtle like an Alderman—a very ancient custom and not confined to the Guildhall—be as ignorant as a King, as comfortable as a Bishop, as much favored as the priest of the parish, and as finely dressed as its peacock or its beadle. There were hundreds of such Governments to be had, and the possibility of getting one was not so remote then as it is now. In Peru, or in New-Spain, a man by the help of God and a little intrigue might scrape together a master of $200,000 in less than 365 days. Nothing was more easy in the times of Cortes, Pizarro, and Sancho, than to persuade even a pig-gelder, if he were, as no doubt he would be, a Spanish Christian, or even a still more unlettered man, that he was fit to govern his fellow-creatures, provided the Government was in foreign lands, and the people as ignorant of the true God and His sinless mother as they were of the Castilian tongue. So Sancho was over-persuaded by His master, the good seed of whose glad tidings fell into the ground prepared for it; and, indeed, it is no libel on the greedy belief of the squire, or on the eloquence of his master, to say that he might as easily have persuaded the sea-rising rustic that the moon was made of green cheese. There is something in many Sanchos. Panza belonged to the nobility of Spain. There was no legal impediment in the way of this donkey-riding squire becoming a Count of the realm; and if a Count, then a Governor, and if a Governor there, as we say, all that the heart of man could wish for in all the Catholic world. Did not Francisco Pisarro, the bastard son of a poor soldier of Spain, who was suckled by a swine under the cathedral spout, come to be a Marquis? At that time there were many thousands of Jews, and still many more thousands of Moors in Andalusia, not one of whom could hold any office, not even that of a member of peas to the State; they were even forbidden to learn or carry on certain trades; they were called dogs, and treated with a cruelty which makes us tremble for the character of man. But true-born Spaniards, who were neither converted Jews, nor had Moorish blood in their veins—these old, rank Christians, who had never been saying else—were not only eligible for high office in the State, they formed part of Spain's nobility. And, although a man could neither read nor write, if he only believed all that the Dominican taught, or swore that he so believed, and could prove that his family, from the beginning of creation, had never ceased to eat pork and drink wine, he was fit, not only for the kingdom of heaven, but to represent the King of Spain in the New World. Sancho Panza never ceased to believe that he would come to be a Governor.—*Temple Bar.*

THE RELIC ON THE ROCKS.

The lustrous moon through the Winterly night
Glides with the stateliest pomp of a queen,
Over flimy cloudlets of pearly white,
And a cold calm sea of transcendent sheen:
The gleam of her face is reflected there,
And lights up her path like a mermaid's hair;

Sheds over the tremulous sleeping sea,
A vision of beauty and pure delight,
And softens with fingers of fantasie
The grim gray cliff's inaccessible height,
Till the soul is lost in a dreamy mist,
And all seemeth lovely the moon hath kissed.

But something hides in a rift of the rock,
Near a yawning cavern's ominous gloom,
Which the shimmering moonbeams dare not mock
With the lightsome touch, for it tells of doom;
In its silence filling the air with sounds,
And the swirl of a tempest all around.

A something with ribs, and a broken back,
Skeleton ribs that are gaunt and grim,
Lying alone in its blackness dark,
A wreck, nevermore to be taut and trim;
Nevermore answer to breeze or to blast,
With a floating pennon, or straining mast.

Lying there, rotting, by night and by day,
Under that cruel and pitiless crag;
Only the curlew to watch its decay,
Only the seaweed for pennon and flag:—
Nothing but timber and cordage, 'tis true;
Only a boat—but the boat had a crew!

—*All the Year Round.*

AWAKE.

The sun gets up in the morning
And lifts his stately head;
Open your eyes, my sleepy skies,
The sun is out of bed.
The moon is very timid,
She dare not meet the sun,
With a heigh-ho! the stars must go,
And hide themselves one by one.

The sun gets up in the morning,
The world is all alight;
Every tree is full of glee,
Every blossom bright;
Every bird is singing
A welcome to his King,
With a Well done, beautiful sun!
You glorify everything.

The sun gets up in the morning,
And so must children too;
How dare you keep fast asleep,
The sun is calling you!
Mid all the birds and blossoms
Your merry voice rang out
With a Hurrah! How glad we are
We have got a sun to praise!

—*Good Words.*

EUROPEAN RAPACITY—CHINESE MODERATION.—If Europeans, in truth, understood the duties resulting from the five relationships, then we should discern the effects in their lives. Love between prince and minister, father and son, elder and younger brothers, husband and wife, friend and friend would bring due subordination and careful fulfilment of relative duties; peace and order would reign supreme; there would be no angry rivalry or unrestrained greed, making use of deadly weapons to bring destruction on mankind. But do we see these results in Western countries? No, indeed! Their whole energy is centred in the manufacture of different kinds of machines—steam vessels and locomotives to bring rapid returns of profit, guns and rifles to slay their fellow-men. They rival one another in greed and in cunning methods of acquiring wealth; they say they are rich and mighty; and put it all down to their true knowledge, forsooth! But from the time when the heavens were spread out and the earth came into existence China can boast a continuous line of great men; so that man's wants have been better supplied each day than the one before it, and our language immeasurably excels those of Europe in strength and depth. Property is wealth to the foreigner; moderation in his desires to the Chinese; material power is might to the foreigner; to live and let live is might to the Chinese. But the heaping up of words will not explain these principles. China forbids strange devices (machinery) in order to prevent confusion; she encourages humanity and justice as the very foundation of good government; and this will be her policy forever. Yet foreigners say that such principles are powerless! Foolishness indeed! Profitable, rather, beyond expression!—*Diary of Liu Ta-Jen, in the Nineteenth Century.*

PROSE POEMS.—A good prose poem should mislead by its stops and pauses, and be capable of reading into tolerable prose. One rather celebrated prose poem is not mentioned here, and a few lines of it may bear repetition. It is Dr. Maginn's description of Disraeli, who was then scarcely more than a boy, and whose portrait had been taken by Maclise: "O reader dear, do pray look here, and you will spy the curly hair and forehead fair, and nose so high, and gleaming eye of Benjamin Di-s-r-a-e-l-i, the wondrous boy who wrote 'Alroy' in rhyme and prose, only to show how long ago Vaticinator Judah's lion-hearse soar." Maginn's criticism of these lines is sure that regret is well-nigh vain. It is to his sister Hannah: "My Darling,—Why am I such a fool as to write to a sinner as Liverpool, who fancies that name is as good as the if she sends one letter for my three? A lazy chit, whose fingers fire in penning a page in reply to a quire! There, Miss, you read all the first sentence of my epistle, and never knew that you were reading verse."—*The Athenæum.*

THE EVE OF ELECTION.

From gold to gray
Our mild, sweet day
Of Indian Summer fades too soon;
But tenderly
Above the sea
Hangs, white and calm, the hunter's moon.

In its pale fire
The village spire
Shows like the zodiac's spectral lance;
The painted walls
Whereon it falls
Transfigured stand in marble trance.

O'er fallen leaves
The west wind grieves,
Yet comes a seed-time round again;
And morn shall see
The State sown free
With baleful tares or healthful grain.

Along the street
The shadows meet
Of Destiny, whose hands conceal
The moulds of fate
That shape the State,
And make or mar the common weal.

Around I see
The powers that be;
I stand by empire's primal springs;
And princes meet
In every street,
And hear the tread of uncrowned kings!

Hark! through the crowd
The laugh runs loud
Beneath the sad, rebuking moon.
God save the land
A careless band
May shake or swerve ere morrow's noon!

No just is this;
One sacred right
May blast the hope of freedom's year.
Oh, take me where
Are hearts of prayer,
And foreheads bowed in reverent fear!

Not lightly fall
Beyond recall
The written scrolls a breath can float;
The crowning fact,
The single act,
Of Freedom is the freeman's vote!

For Pearls that gem
A diadem
A diver in the deep sea dies;
The regal right
We boast to-night
Is ours through costlier sacrifice;

The blood of Vane,
His prison pain
Who traced the path the pilgrim trod,
And here whose faith
Drew strength from death
And prayed her Russell up to God!

Our hearts grow cold,
We lightly hold
A right which threw men died to gain;
Our stake, a bond,
The axe, the sword,
Grim nurses at its birth of pain.

The shadow rend,
And o'er us bend,
O martyrs! with your crowns and palms—
Breathe through these throngs
Your battle songs,
Your scaffold prayers and dungeon psalms!

Look from the sky,
Like God's great eye,
Thou solemn moon, with searching beam;
Till in the light
Of thy pure light
Our mean self-seekings meaner seem.

Shame from our hearts
Vain thoughts and arts
The fraud designed, the purpose dark;
And smite away
The hands we lay
Profanely on the sacred ark.

To party claims
And private aims
Reveal that surlds face of Truth
Whereto are given
The age of heaven,
The beauty of immortal youth.

So shall our votes
Be sovereign edicts
Swell the deep tide of duty done,
And strike the key
Of time to be,
When God and man shall speak as one.

—*John G. Whittier.*

POPE.—To Pope as to Dryden the general instinct of criticism has hardly been unjust, which fixes, in either case, upon some few detached passages as samples or as tests of their genius at its highest rather than on any whole single poem or class of poems. For it is not usually of the "Essay on Man" or the "Religio Laici" full as these poems are of grave and careful excellence, that we all think at once when we think of Charles II.'s poet laureate or Queen Anne's poet regent. It is not of "The Hind and the Panther," opulent and superb in august eloquence and passionate humor as is that unrivaled masterpiece of polemical poetry; perhaps it is hardly even of "The Rape of the Lock," blameless in its beauty and perfect in its charm as is that sovereign flower of social satire. Achitophel and Zimri, Atticus and Atossa, Doeg and Og, Sporus and Bufo, rise first and clearest on our recollection, weigh last and heaviest in our judgment. As long as these great and splendid studies are familiar to all students of English literature—in other words, as long as English literature may hope to find students at all—men different in temper and tone of mind, if equally rational and capable, will agree to differ in their preference of one master to the other. My own verdict, as may probably be evident enough, would stand unhesitatingly and emphatically in favor of the elder poet. I must have failed indeed of my purpose if it is not now equally evident that few, if any, can rate higher or relish more keenly the faultless and peerless accomplishment of his more fortunate successor. Whatever Pope has left us is "as round and smooth as Giotto's O;" whatever Dryden has left us is liable to come short of this especial and surely precious praise. The strength of Dryden never wholly fails him; but the skill of Pope never fails him at all. He is none of the greater gods, but he is, at least, in Massinger's phrase, a "godling," or a libelous parasite of his own day might have likened him, in Shakespeare's phrase, to "that giant dwarf," the cunning sharpshooter of Olympus. As humorist, rather than as poet, Pope is to Dryden what Sheridan is to Congreve; less deep, less rich, less naturally strong of hand; more considerate, more cautious, more "obvious," if not, otherwise, in the method of his workmanship and the presentation of his talent. But Congreve on the whole, must be ranked far higher above Sheridan than Dryden can properly be ranked above Pope.—*Swinburne, in Fortnightly Review.*

A "SEASCAPE."—The propriety of this word seems more doubtful if it be borne in mind that *landscape* seems to run parallel with German *landschaft*, the primary meaning of which is the circuit of a state, and a secondary one the impression created by nature within such circuit or region on the mind (and, of course, eye) of a spectator, and then its scientific representation by the pencil or brush. Now, it need hardly be said that *schaft* has no immediate connection with the root *scep*, to see, but with *schaffen*, to make, and corresponds with our *ship*, as in *friendship*, *friendship*. But this *ship* was an Anglo-Saxon or First English *scipe*, and belongs to the verbs *scapan*, *scapan*, or *scyppan*, to form or shape. Our *landscape*, too, was often written *landskip*, but whether this is the older form or not I have no materials to prove. It may be a descendant of the above-mentioned *scyppan* or *scipan*. *Landscape* appears in Bosworth, but not *seascape*, as the sea was probably never regarded as possessing natural lines and boundaries. *Landscape* is, therefore, not properly a region which the eye beholds or contemplates as a view; and if *seascape* be regarded as a water view, it is suggestive of a false etymology.—*Notes and Queries.*

HE WANTED A SNUFF-BOX.—Austrian orders are freely bestowed, for an excellent reason. The house of Hapsburg-Lorraine has little else to give. An English gentleman once called on a foreign General, who was his friend, and found him in boisterous spirits. "George," exclaimed the soldier, "they've given me the Elisabeth!" (a minor military decoration.) The Englishman offered formal congratulations, but knowing something of the relative significance of orders, and remembering that, as it was, the General could scarcely find room on his coat for the many stars and crosses he had won, wore a somewhat puzzled look. "I see you don't understand," the General suddenly cried out; "my dear fellow, they've given me the Elisabeth order! And the next time they meet out with their snuff-boxes, which are as good as money."—*The Gentleman's Magazine.*

CHARLES JAMES FOX.

THE EARLY LIFE OF CHARLES JAMES FOX. By GEORGE OTTO TREVELYAN, M. P. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

In the play of "The Crushed Tragedian" when a theatrical manager asks the party with whom that unhappy player is associated, "Will you come, all of you?" the latter appropriating the inquiry to himself demands, "Would you have me in sections?" The biographers of FOX seem to have been inspired to take him in sections. There is a volume by one John Bernard Trotter, private secretary to the great orator and statesman, which describes the latter part of his career, when he had ceased to concern himself with the affairs of the nation and gave his days to the placid enjoyment of the pleasures of domestic life at St. Anne's Hill. Lord John Russell contents himself with compiling a book entitled "Memorials and Correspondence" of Charles James Fox, leaving the work of arranging the material he has collected into a connected biography to some other hand. And now Mr. Trevelyan offers the public a volume of nearly 500 pages, which covers only the first 28 years of Fox's life, when he astonished society by riotous living and drove parliamentary dignitaries to despair by the splendor of his eloquence and the bewildering inconsequence of his arguments.

There is clearly a deeper purpose about Mr. Trevelyan's work than that of recording the vices and follies and political vagrivarsations of this most erratic youth, and we suspect it was suggested to him by the sentence wherewith Lord Russell begins his volume. "The object of this work," writes his disciple and successor, "is not to give a complete life of Mr. Fox, as that would comprise a history of the country during his time." The object of Mr. Trevelyan's work, no reader can doubt who surveys it at all attentively, is to give a complete and elaborate picture of social and political England during the middle part of the eighteenth century, the days when Chatham ruled in the House of Lords, Fox and Burke were beginning to attract the attention of the Commons, Hume writing his marvelous books and truckling to the aristocracy, and Johnson in his character of "literary whale" bearding Chesterfield. Few periods of English history are more interesting than this one. It includes the crusade headed by Wilkes in the cause of the people, the battle between the press and Parliament, and the protest of Dissenting England against the tyranny of the Thirty-nine Articles.

Mr. Trevelyan's design in taking Fox as a central figure around which to group his able version of these events is easily perceived. He was a man that contrived to make everything he said and did interesting. Descended from royalty on his mother's side, the offspring of a runaway match, wealthy, brilliant, and versatile, he attracted attention wherever he went, made enemies and friends with equal facility, and inspired on all sides a personal interest in himself and his doings. "Never," writes Bulwer, in speaking of Fox, "did chief of a party inspire more enthusiasm among his followers, never was political sympathy more strengthened by personal affection." Mr. Trevelyan speaks of the interest in Fox to-day after the lapse of three-quarters of a century being "more personal than historical." The vices and follies of the great man he excuses on the plea that "politics are so grave a trade that a politician of mature years can hardly be an amusing personage unless he sinks into the absurd and the unbecoming; and there is, therefore, all the more reason to be thankful for those few great men who have played a foremost part at an age when high spirits and audacious actions are among the most hopeful symptoms of future excellence." Certainly, if Mr. Trevelyan wanted a hero who should supply the lighter shades for his book, to play the part of comedian on a stage where grave and solemn actors only are supposed to stalk, he could not have done better than choose Fox. Grave and conscientious Burke, "slow and stately" Pitt, with "manners that repelled rather than allured," would never have served his end. Of neither of them could he have said: "He was seldom on his feet for three minutes without committing some offense against taste or even against ordinary propriety," or instanced the following manner of preparing for a debate on a religious question:

"Everybody who got a hearing on that occasion spoke above himself except Charles Fox. During the four days and nights that surrounded the debate he was only once in bed: he must have drunk a dozen of wine, and at one moment he had lost as many thousands of pounds. His knowledge of the subject under discussion was that of an ordinary man of moderate clever enough to feel the absurdity of having been called upon to sign the articles at his matriculation, and lazy enough to dislike the prospect of learning them by heart, when the time came for him to go in for his degree. But, such as it was, he had no notion of keeping his experience to himself: so he washed his face, (a process which there is reason to believe was too often the limit of his ablutions,) and went down to Westminster to inform the House of Commons, with an air which would have been all very well in a college debating society, that 'religion was best understood by men who talked little.' At the worst, however, he had always his point to make; and the smartest thing said that evening was his allusion to the inconsistent practice of the university, which deferred the oath of allegiance and supremacy till the age of 18, in order that a person who had to take the oath might be competent to determine whether he was a loyal subject or not; while children of 12 were invited to attest the truth of a series of propositions relating to the most subtle doctrines and the most sublime mysteries that ever had been devised by the intellect and exalted the pity of mankind. His arguments which did not, even on every side, sink but a very little way into the minds of an audience to whom Saville had brought delight, but not convinced."

Our author claims for his hero—referring, of course, to that part of Fox's career which lies beyond the point at which his book closes—that there "never was a man whose faults were so largely those of his time; while his eminent merits and enormous services to the country were so peculiarly his own." We know from Horace Walpole that at this period gambling was one of the most common diversions of the aristocratic world, that statesman having complained that the ladies "played too deep for him." Mr. Trevelyan tells us that when Fox first took rank among grown men, the head of the law in England and the head of the Church in Ireland were notorious as two among the hardest livers in their respective countries; and such a pre-eminence was then not lightly earned. "They tell me, Sir John," said George III. to one of his favorites, "that you love a glass of wine." "Those who have so informed your Majesty," was the reply, "have done me great injustice; they should have said a bottle." At this time the most famous political club in London was "Brooks's." This institution grew out of the inclination of men who lived in the same social orbit to live together more freely and familiarly than was compatible with the publicity of a coffee-house, and how free and familiar was the life of Marquises and Cabinet Ministers, when no one was there to watch them, the club rules most agreeably testify. Dinner was served at 4:30, and the bill was brought in at 7. Supper began at 11, and ended at half an hour after midnight. The cost of the dinner was 5s. a head, and the supper 3s., and any one who had been present during the meal hours paid his share of the many thousands of pounds. His knowledge of the subject under discussion, were

THE EVENING SESSION

The first witness called in the forenoon session of the court was Mr. Jones H. Wilson, of Wallingford, who testified that he resided on Center street, and had been a member of the Board of Supervisors for the past three years. He was present at the meeting of the Board on the night of the shooting of Mr. Stone, and had with him at the time, a memorandum of the proceedings of that meeting, which he produced. He was present when the ballots were counted for Mayor, and saw Mr. Peck receive 1,100 votes, and Mr. Pierpont 1,099. Mr. Peck received the certificate of election, and Mr. Pierpont left the room. Witness then went to the Tontine Hotel, and remained there about an hour, when he went home. He was not present when the shooting occurred, and knew nothing about it until he heard of it from others.

Cross-examined—I am a Democrat. I was present at the meeting of the Board of Supervisors on the night of the election, from the commencement to the close. I was not present at the Democratic meeting in the Tontine Hotel, on the night of the election. I was not present at the meeting of the Democratic Committee, on the night of the election. I was not present at the meeting of the Democratic Committee, on the night of the election, at the Tontine Hotel. I was not present at the meeting of the Democratic Committee, on the night of the election, at the Tontine Hotel, when it was decided to count in Peck. I was not present at the meeting of the Democratic Committee, on the night of the election, at the Tontine Hotel, when it was decided to count in Peck, and to shoot Stone if he resisted. 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The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCT. 31, 1880.

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The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, cloudy or partly cloudy weather, with rain, followed by clear or fair weather, winds shifting during the day to colder north-westerly, with rising barometer.

WHO DESIRE A CHANGE?

The Southern Bourbon, who has learned nothing and forgotten nothing, who thinks he can grasp by fraud what he failed to gain by force, to whom the enfranchised freedman is still a chattel and the Union a synonym for spoliation and oppression—he is a most ardent believer in the necessity for a change. The civilization which he represents is that of a society on which the curse of human bondage had left its indelible brand—whose moral instincts had become hopelessly depraved by the absolute ownership of men and women, and all whose energy and enterprise had been paralyzed by the lethargy bred of the license, extravagance, and shiftlessness of an industrial system whose cornerstone was the labor of the slave. If the generation which has grown up since the war has known nothing of these influences it has not only inherited their taint, but has been reared amid an atmosphere of rancorous hatred to the power which replaced the careless ease and profusion of the past with the unwelcome necessity for honest labor, and to the principles which invested the flesh and blood which had been sold in the market-place with the dignity of American citizenship. Such culture as was vouchsafed to privileged whites twenty years ago has been denied to those who passed their youth in the years succeeding the rebellion; such traditions of gentle life as could exist among an oligarchy of slaveholders have been replaced by the sullen pride and vindictive ruffianism of the man who reached manhood amid the wreck of property, of credit, and of long-cherished hopes which attended the defeat of the Confederate arms. Are the freedom-loving, progressive, and intelligent majority of the American people willing to intrust the Government of this country to such as these—does the change which they would bring about commend itself to the support and approval of the voters of the North?

The Northern Democrat, he, too, desires a change, though of what nature and for what end he has never yet been able to explain. It is not for purposes of fiscal reform, for he has recanted his views about free trade, and has declared his demand of "a tariff for revenue only" to be a meaningless and empty phrase. It is not to save the currency from dangerous expansion, for there is no scheme for its debasement in which he has not actively participated; not to save the country from a glut of silver, for without his aid we should not have been afflicted with the "buzzard" dollar, and not to compel the general Government to withdraw its greenbacks, for the national banking system is one of his pet aversions, and the Treasury represents his highest conception of a bank of issue. The Democracy of the North may prate about economy, their influence in the national legislature has been cast on the side of extravagance and jobbery, and their record in every State and municipal Government which they have long controlled is that of organized plunder. A party which professes to respect the equal rights of citizens sustains the Southern outrages on the right of suffrage and has left no trick or device untried to defeat the application of honest election laws in the North. The change which they desire would mean the unsettling of credit, the paralysis of industry, the rule of the demagogue. Are the people willing to take such a "leap in the dark" as these blind guides invite them to do?

He who can find one reason for a change more solid than the existence of a solid South, more convincing than the jarring and contradictory professions of the Democratic leaders of the North, might even at this late stage of the campaign secure public attention to its statement. The Republican Party has a record on which, with a full admission of all its faults and shortcomings, it confidently challenges a renewal of public confidence. The Democracy has produced no argument which can move any but the blind and bigoted partisan, has no policy which is not calculated to beget distrust, and can point to no achievements, either in government or legislation, which entitle it to demand a transfer of the powers and responsibilities of the national Administration. The case is closed, the issue has been joined; can there be a doubt as to the verdict which will be given by the people of the United States?

THE REAL DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE PARTIES.

Secretary Sherman, in his address on Tuesday evening, gave great emphasis to what he called the "foundation of the difference between the two great parties which divide our people." He found this fundamental difference in the ideas which the two parties hold in regard to the nature and functions of the national Government and of the separate States. This view, which is not a novel one, Mr. Sherman enforced with much ingenuity, and it is one which he and many of the leaders of political parties on both sides of the present contest undoubtedly cherish with the utmost sincerity. There is much to be said in its favor. Certainly, since the slavery question became prominent in American politics, the doctrine of State rights has been tenaciously held by the Democratic Party, and since the doctrine was pushed to its extreme form in the right of secession the Republican Party has opposed to it the idea of national supremacy. The illustrations which Mr. Sherman cited in his recent speech of the various applications which the Democracy has made of the State rights theory were striking and for the most part pertinent.

This view of the ideas by which the two great parties are controlled, however, does not consist in some important regards with important facts in political history. The Republican Party, up to 1861, was often compelled to rest its case on a theory of State rights almost as extreme as had then been accepted in the South. One of the speeches of Mr. Conkling, when in the House, which justly won for him very considerable attention and admiration, was in support of the right of the State courts to practically defy the mandates of the Federal courts in fugitive slave cases. It was an openly avowed doctrine of the Republican leaders at that time that the Federal Constitution did not and could not confer any implied powers on the Federal Government. On the other hand, the history of the Democratic Party is full of the most obvious violations of what is supposed to be their central idea. Jefferson, the high priest of the party, flew in the face of State right notions in the negotiation of the Louisiana purchase. During his successor's term the embargo was laid on American shipping by a decided stretch of Federal authority, and resistance to it went to the verge of secession in the Eastern States. Under Jackson the general tendency of Whig criticism was against the assumption of power by the general Government. In more recent times, quite within the memory of many of Mr. Sherman's hearers, the Democracy, in trying to force slavery on the unwilling people of Kansas and Nebraska, and in repudiating the doctrine of popular sovereignty advocated by Mr. Douglas, made claim to a degree of power in the Federal Government practically unlimited, and the Republicans continually charged them with doing so. Still more lately, since the party has obtained control of one or both houses of Congress, the Democracy has asserted the wildest notions of Federal authority, as in its pretension that all currency should be issued by the general Government, and, at the very last session of Congress, that the House and Senate may overrule the decision of the highest tribunal of a State as to who are its Presidential Electors, though these are appointed solely in the manner directed by the State Legislature.

These and many other instances which might be cited show that, so far from the difference between the two great parties being founded on their respective views of Federal and State rights, these views have been frequently modified by each from time to time as seemed most likely to serve their immediate purposes. In a general and rather rough way, it may be said that the power of the Federal Government has been magnified by the party controlling it, and the power of the State Governments asserted by the party controlling them. During the period of the civil war, and since, the motives which have impelled the two parties to extend or limit the area of Federal action have been so intense and persistent, and have sprung from such strong passions and such great interests on both sides, and the issue has generally been so plain, that it is not strange that Republicans and Democrats should be generally supposed to be divided chiefly by this idea. But if the Democratic Party were unhappily to gain entire possession of the Federal Government, it would not be a twelvemonth before it would both uphold and use the most extreme Federal power. One has but to think what a Democratic Administration would do with the Federal election laws to understand what force there is in this prediction.

The real foundation of the difference between the two great parties is the different way in which they regard the requirements of justice in a free country. We are aware that it is fashionable to attribute the acts of men in communities as in individuals to their conception of their own interests, and we are not inclined to undervalue a reasonable application of this view. But it remains true to-day, as it has been in a score of the most important periods of history, that it is men's conception of moral principle, of the demands of justice, of patriotism, rather than of interest, which has most strongly influenced their conduct. This is the secret of the steady, and wonderful growth of the Republican Party. It was the revolt of the conscience of the people against the wrong of slavery which gave rise to that party, and though in the war for the Union the love of country stood with the love of justice in sustaining the Republican cause, it is hardly too much to say that the former would have been impossible in its magnificent development but for the latter. And to-day the Federal Government, with its vast power and still greater influence, is rooted in the affection of the great mass of the Republicans of the country by the fact that it is the visible, tangible, potent representative of the principle of equal rights throughout the whole country. The Democratic Party, on the contrary, has a natural attraction for those whose sense of justice is weak, whose prejudices are unrestrained, and in whom immediate partisan or personal interest blinds them to the value and necessity of equal rights among all citizens of the Union. We are far from asserting that all Democrats are of this class, or that the differing theories of Federal and State rights are without influence in determining the choice of political associations; but we are confident that now, as often before, these theories would be to a large extent exchanged between the two parties if circumstances should make the State Governments the readiest instruments for the protection of equal rights and the Federal Government a powerful machinery for the attainment of those party ends which require the subversion of equal rights. On the other hand, as long as there remains in American politics this tremendous issue which slavery has bequeathed us, the men who make up the Republican Party will be found working substantially in harmony for the principle of just equality, and closer together as the issue is more distinct, while the men who pursue narrow and low purposes with little regard for the principles which they profess will be as certainly found following the Democratic leaders, whether the watchword of either party be State rights or Federal supremacy.

DEMOCRATIC MANAGEMENT.

Among the delusions from which the Democratic Party has suffered in the present national canvass is the notion that it could get along without any issues. Either because the leaders were hopeless of holding their party together in support of a consistent policy in regard to any of the questions before the people, or because they thought the people could be hoodwinked into supporting their pretensions from a mere desire for change, and the vague promise of a restoration of harmony between the sections of the country which have been at variance, they have undertaken to conduct the campaign without taking and maintaining any position on live issues. They have avoided any serious discussion of the currency question, they have played fast and loose with tariff principles, they have ignored civil service reform, they have even dodged all real questions affecting the relations of the sections to each other and of States to the general Government. Their public discussions have been singularly barren of argument and of all definition of a policy to be pursued. This has doubtless been due in part to the peculiarly disorganized condition of the sentiment of the party. Its vagaries in the past have deprived it of any systematic body of opinions or principles, and it has not had the vigor and courage to assume a position anew. Consequently, speakers who have ventured into a discussion of living questions have run the risk of being contradicted by others of their own party and of being called to order by the managers. They have been under the necessity of tempering their utterances to suit localities or avoiding discussion to prevent discord.

On account of the absence of principles and the lack of a defined position in regard to questions of policy and of Administration, the management of the Democratic canvass has degenerated into a series of shifts and tricks. The purpose of legitimate party management is to conduct public discussions with a view to arousing, and convincing voters, to persuade citizens that the great interests of the country will be better promoted by the success of one party than by that of the other, and to secure votes by an appeal to the reason and enlightened self-interest of the people. This the Democratic Party has been either unable or indisposed to do. At all events, it has not done it, but instead it has devoted itself, like the lawyer with no case, to abusing the other side, and to the tricks and shams of politics. Its management has been in the hands of men fitted only for this kind of work. The Committee may have acted according to the necessities of the party situation, or the methods pursued may have been due to the character of the Committee, but whichever way we are to explain it, the work and the workers have been singularly adapted to each other. The Chairman of the National Committee is a man who made his way into Congress with his money, and then systematically neglected his duty. He reached the Senate by similar means, and made a similar record there. He was never suspected of statesmanship or of any regard for the great questions which concern the country. He was simply credited with that kind of political skill which consists of using money effectively and working upon the sordid motives of men. It was presumed that methods which were successful in the close and compact State of Connecticut might be used to advantage in the broad field of national politics.

Doubtless, the virtue of Mr. Tilden's "barrel of money" and of his ability as a manipulator had much to do with inspiring the tactics adopted, but Mr. Tilden had brains as well as money. He had some claim to statesmanship. He had at least a knowledge of public affairs and a comprehension of the motives by which men are swayed. He could never be accused of doing or permitting a stupid or short-sighted thing. In 1876 he had prestige as a reformer, he had a rallying cry, and he knew how to influence men. When the Democratic Party dropped Mr. Tilden, his money was the least of its losses. That could be replaced. Barnum was rich, Engelis was rich, and many other prominent Democrats were possessed of "barrels." But the significance of Mr. Tilden's personality and pretensions could not be replaced, his astuteness was lost from the councils of the party, and its management fell into the hands of bunglers. They have been unable to make use of any sensible appeal to the convictions or even to the passions and prejudices of men. They have dealt with the American people as though they had no judgment or moral sense. They have made use of calumnies so gross that they refuted themselves; they have resorted to tricks so transparent that they deceived nobody; they have made pretenses that only excited derision. Fraud, bribery, misrepresentation, and even forgery, have been among their chief weapons of political warfare, and they have been unable to see that such instruments are more dangerous to those that use them than to those against whom they are directed. It is a question whether the well-directed work of the Republican committee or the blundering of the Democratic management will contribute more toward Republican success, but when that success has been secured we look to see Mr. Barnum and his coworkers consigned to infamy and disgrace by the denunciation of the sensible and outspoken of their own party.

THE GERMANS AND OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Our German-American fellow-citizens, whether nominal Democrats or Republicans, have as strong feeling against bringing our system of education under priestcraft or Irish Catholic influence as any American-born citizen. The whole effort of Liberal Germany now is to "secularize" the schools. The hope of the true democrats in the Fatherland is to separate Church and State, and to remove the schools entirely from under the power of the clergy, whether Protestant or Catholic. This is the aim of the Liberal Party throughout Europe. They have known, in the experience of centuries, of the degradation to the peasantry and common people which results from giving the education of a nation into the hands of a bigoted clergy. They believe that the human mind will best advance in progress when education is separated utterly from any compulsory attention to religion. The German Catholics, too, have a higher hope for the success of their faith where it is divorced from Government and law. They do not care to have it forced upon an unwilling or indifferent public. All parties of the Germans in this City understand that we have thus far carried on our system of public instruction by a very judicious and useful series of compromises. The public school system contains, no doubt, many serious defects; but, faulty as it is, it is our greatest safeguard in New-York against formidable dangers. We have here a vast population of very ignorant and poor people, most of them the peasantry of Europe, whose children are to be our voters, and, indirectly, to determine the legislation, financial condition, and education of this Metropolis. It may not be a desirable or ideal condition of things, but it is one we cannot escape. Already these features of our society have made this City the laughing-stock and derision of the world for its wasteful and miserable government. Our administration will not rise higher than its source. It was the 50,000 ignorant tools of the Ring that enabled Tweed and Connolly to plunder the City as they did. Every tax-payer in New-York will pay for a century to come for the ignorance of the voters of the lower wards and the rascality of the American demagogues who led and managed them. Now, one safeguard—we admit not a perfect defense—against demagogism is popular education and popular intelligence. There will be fewer American Tweeds where there are fewer Irish and ignorant voters. School training tends continually to bring the ignorant and priest-ridden masses of a community in connection with the liberal thought and better ideas of the age. Property, too, is safer where there are free and unsectarian schools. Church schools keep the minds of men half blinded, and attempt to restrain Communistic impulses by priestcraft, rather than direct and clear them by reason. A superstitious crowd is always more ready for revolution. Now, our German-American fellow-citizens will understand that thus far we have preserved the public schools from the hands of the priests by great care and scrupulous wisdom. We have been assisted in this by the liberal views of the German Catholics and the discretion of the higher Catholic clergy.

If the Irish Catholics should happen, for instance, to control the Mayoralty, the Controllership, and the Board of Aldermen, they would very soon be able to reconstitute the Board of Education, to place Catholic Trustees over certain schools, to put in Catholic teachers, to introduce Catholic text-books, to convey public funds to Church schools under some guise which would elude the law, and, in fact, to Romanize our whole system of public education.

This would, undoubtedly, arouse all our intelligent classes, whether German-born or American, Democrats or Republicans, and produce such an excitement as we now see in France against all priestly influence. But the result even of that might be such as to alarm all good citizens. The ignorant Irish Catholic peasantry of New-York might become as much inflamed against the public schools as they are in Ireland against Protestant schools, and the priests, without public moneys, not being able to educate such multitudes, we might see vast numbers of poor Catholic children growing up here in ignorance to be our voters and elect our rulers. This is a prospect to fill every lover of good order and liberty with alarm. We cannot afford to have any greater masses of ignorance in this City than we have now. Roman Catholic public schools, or public schools without any Catholics, are almost equally to be dreaded. Nor is either alternative to be desired by a sincere and religious Irish Roman Catholic. A contest which ended in either of these results would be a dangerous issue to the ancient Church. It would arouse an intense animosity against the Roman Catholic Church; it would tend to cut off the many sources of public assistance from which it draws now; it would array against that body all the intelligence of the community, and especially among the German-Americans; and, finally, if the Catholics were withdrawn from the public schools it would leave a very ignorant and dangerous mass of persons in the hands of the priests, whom they could neither educate nor reform, who would be no credit to the Church and no honor to the State.

All these possible dangers are included in the election of such a man as Mr. Grace to the Mayoralty. Our German fellow-citizens can determine this contest. Their sympathies are entirely against such a nomination. Of all persons in the world, they do not want an Irish Catholic Mayor over them. Why should they not defeat him?

CLOUDS IN THE EAST.

To at least three European States, viz., Turkey, Austria, and Russia, next Christmas will be anything but a merry one. Turkey, indeed, is beyond fear, for she is beyond hope. Like her emblem, the locust, she is dying upon the soil that she has wasted. Her fortresses are crumbling, her ships rotting at their moorings, her soldiers perishing of hunger or disease, her Ministers temporizing between her most faithless vassals and deadliest enemies in order to escape the vengeance of the once despised "Christians." Moreover, while thus losing her last hold upon Europe, she is menaced by a new peril in her only possible asylum, Asia. It is often said that the Turk, when driven from Constantinople, can fly to Asiatic Turkey, but it now seems as if there would soon be no Asiatic Turkey for him to fly to. The savage Kurds who are carrying fire and sword through Western Persia, the fierce Arabs who are fast establishing a prescriptive right to the yearly plunder of Bagdad, are "subject" to the Sultan very much as the Afghan Ghilzyes are to the Ameer. They have no particular objection to his existence, so long as he does not meddle with them; but if he does, "one man is as easily killed as another." For more than a generation past, revolts have been of almost yearly occurrence among the Moslems of Western Asia; and should the latter succeed in their present attempt to attain the independence offered them by Bonaparte in 1798, and by Mehemet Ali in 1839, the last hour of the Ottoman Empire will indeed be at hand.

Nor has Austria much cause for rejoicing at present. True, she has been the only gainer by a war in which she took no part; but the annexation of Bosnia is one of those steps which are only useful so far as they lead to something else. The "something else" in this case is, of course, Austria's advance to the Ægean; but with Albania in her front, Servia and Montenegro on her flanks, and the still turbulent Bosniaks in her rear, this is no easy matter. Should her pending quarrel with Servia result in war, a fresh difficulty will be added. Hungary's best statesmen have declared that no more Hungarian blood shall be wasted in southern wars of aggression, and should Austria attempt the task with her own Army, the thousands of Slavs who fill its ranks may have their own opinion about killing their brother Slavs beyond the Danube. Moreover, any annexation at Servia's expense would necessarily bring Russia into the field with Bulgaria at her back, in which case the conquered Bosniaks and Herzegova would not long remain quiet. In a word, Austria has nothing to gain by victory, and everything to lose by defeat.

But despite all this, Austria may well count herself fortunate as compared with Russia. Never, since the flames of her best fleet lighted her enemies into Sebastopol, has the great Empire been in such evil case. Without, a Chinese war threatening one frontier, a formidable Kurd insurrection blazing along the other; within, trade failing, corn itself running short, famine and pestilence raging, the shadow of a terrible financial crisis looming ever nearer and nearer. In the midst of all this, she has to deal with two of the most momentous questions ever presented to her—the contemplated reform of her press and the petition of her students for public representation and freedom from arbitrary arrest.

The first of these problems will undoubtedly require very careful handling, not because such a reform is in any way undesirable, but because freedom too suddenly bestowed is always liable to misuse. For years past, owing to the persistent gagging of the Russian press by official despotism, public opinion and free criticism have been represented solely by the furious invectives of the Nihilist journals. A few clearly written articles in the *Golos* or the Moscow *Gazette* would soon have disposed of charges supported by frantic abuse instead of sound argument; but this being forbidden, men naturally suspected some truth in accusations which could be answered only by bullet and halter. It is, therefore, in every way desirable that the bonds of the press should be relaxed, though the danger of an indiscriminate onslaught by the emancipated caste alike upon what is blameworthy and what is not may forbid their complete removal. But with regard to the justice of the students' petition there can be but one verdict. Having goaded them to disloyalty by undue harshness, the Russian Government has striven to cure the evil by becoming harsher still. The oppressed students, reckless, hot-headed, ill-trained, hampered by poverty or extravagance, freethinkers or atheists almost to a man, have naturally become the sworn foes of a régime which points its admonitions with bayonets and preaches peace through the mouths of muskets. Both sides are now beginning to perceive their mistake. The Government is relaxing its rigor, the university forswearing its disaffection. Now is the time to consolidate this mutual good will, by granting these misguided but repentent men the justice which they have so long asked in vain; and such a deed will be a noble climax to the reign which is now approaching its close.

WOMAN'S SENTIMENTAL SYMBOLISM.

One of the grievous defects incessantly found by woman in man is his indifference to emotional associations with material objects. He seems to her very stolid, well-nigh barbarous in this respect, and naturally enough; for she is always fervently attached to the things which have once given her pleasure, and are, therefore, precious to her imagination. She can no more understand his unconcern than he can understand her enthusiasm about innumerable nicknacks having no actual value, and related only to the past. She clings to them for what they have been; for what they once represented; for the feelings they have inspired; for the sentiment that originally accompanied them. He, seeing that they have served their purpose, whatever it may have been, believes, after consigning them to the trumpery of other years, in getting rid of them as quickly as possible. Woman, with all her ardent hope and glowing visions of the impossible, lives in the past almost as much as in the future. Man, so long as he is active and removed from old age, is too busy to recall yesterday, too frugal of feeling to indulge in the luxury of retrospect.

Woman's sentimental symbolism trenches upon superstition: it appears to grow with her years. Man, unable to sympathize with it, ridicules it ruthlessly, though without effect. Unwilling to be bothered with the steady accumulation of the toys and trinkets that have amused him, but amuse him no more, he shocks her by disregarding their inner history. They are nothing, he says, but paper or wood or metal or some other fabric, which it is vain to try to idealize. The fact that they were made or bestowed under certain conditions does not alter their character; they should be treated like any other rubbish, having had their day, having excited their delight, having fulfilled their mission. He would give them away, send them to auction, throw them into the street, were he not prevented by mother, sister, or wife, perhaps by all of them, who are duly horrified at his total lack of sensibility. "How can you think or feel so?" they cry in chorus. Then they recite with minute detail the tender associations of the thing or things he wants to sacrifice to his convenience. He is borne down by force of passionate iteration, and presented as a creature incapable of delicacy or sentiment. He may have the best of the argument, but they have the best of the words, and in every such controversy words prevail.

Woman never can be cured, nor does she wish to be cured, of her sentimental symbolism. It is part of her nature; it inheres in her sex; it is not to be changed or modified. It begins in babyhood with her dolls; it ends with the final best of the heart. Her dolls she retains long after they have been laid aside, and during her girlhood she often takes them out and endows them with new beauty and allurement in spite of their begrimed faces, their extinguished eyes, their obliterated noses, and their fractured arms. Were it not that natural babies usually succeed the artificial ones, it is doubtful if the dolls would not be hoarded always as emblems of incipient maternity and the probable in nature. Stories are told of over-mature unwedded women comforting their loneliness by secretly unlocking the dolls of their childhood, and going back in fancy to the days when they played with the sawdust deities, and saw the strange future full of golden light. The dolls symbolize what might have been, and with all their battered features and dismembered parts, are dear for that reason.

A woman, whatever her age, always has dolls of some kind, though they are called by other and varied names. She cherishes them because she has cherished them; she puts their past into her present; she, in a certain sense, reverses them backward. As soon as she feels the consciousness of sex, her worship of materialism as connected with her emotions rapidly increases. Every object she receives from her boy admirers, be it a bit of verse clipped from a newspaper, or a piece of whittled wood, or a broken jack-knife, she wants to keep, and will keep as long as she can find containing space. From 14 to 50, often much longer, the passion of girls and women for this sort of symbolism intensifies and so constantly broadens as to include more and more miscellaneous objects. One of their specialties is letters from all kinds of people, formal acquaintances as well as close friends, letters that tickle their vanity as well as those that touch their heart. The simple circumstance that they are letters is sufficient to insure their preservation, and in some manner their consecration. Those are most certain to be saved which there is the strongest reason to destroy. Even the instinct of self-preservation is not potent enough often to cause their effacement. Love of security is not equal to a certain order of self-love in the feminine breast. How many griefs and shames and tragedies women would have spared if they had had the resolution to burn letters!

Nearly every educated woman who has formed any fragment of society has bundles and bundles of letters stowed in bureaus, boxes, trunks, the accumulation of years, which nothing would induce her to burn. She may think that she will winnow them some time, and destroy those of the least importance, never suspecting that none of them is the least important. Generally she fails to find time to achieve the task; but if she should find time she would very likely lack strength of mind to put any of them into the fire. Reading them over would so revive her interest and associations that she would decide that they must be kept a little longer. It very seldom happens that she gets or takes leisure to look at her epistolary treasures; but she is confident that she will, and she is ever on the eve of doing so. They may not be in her mind once a year; they might be lost without her ever missing them; nevertheless, the thought of deliberately reducing them to ashes would fill her with stupefaction and horror.

Letters only symbolize her symbolism. It is the same, though only in a less degree, with numberless things—with wedding cards, bridal outfits, invitations, programmes, faded flowers, ancient albums, trashy books, old periodicals, worthless pictures, babies' cribs, faded gowns, pieces of furniture, and many material entities of a more prosaic sort. They are all dear to her fancy in the bulk, albeit they may in detail have wearied her memory. She heaps them up from year to year; she crowds every nook and corner with them; she carries them from place to place; she could not be persuaded to part with them. They in some measure elucidate the quantity and variety of her luggage, which defies the comprehension of man. If she could, she would hire a warehouse for their bestowal; but, fortunately for desirable space within the domains of civilization, she is financially debarred. What becomes of her interminable aggregations? The rubbish gatherer alone can tell, and he may be bound to secrecy by some lingering respect for the sentimental symbolism of women.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

A vote for Gen. Hancock is a vote for the Democratic Party, with all its shameful history, disgraceful methods, and perilous purposes.

The Little Rock (Ark.) *Gazette* of Wednesday says: "If The Times will wait a few days, it will see that Arkansas does not send a single Republican Representative to Congress." All right: make it two or four.

The Democratic Party, which almost from time immemorial has inveighed against preachers taking any part in politics, is supporting two preachers for Congress in this State. But the Democratic Party no longer makes any pretense to consistency.

The Ilion *Citizen* reports that one of the few Union soldiers on the stump for Hancock is able to walk with his artificial leg so that his limp would scarcely be noticed, but left his leg at the hotel in that city and appeared at the meeting upon crutches.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* editorially says: "A Republican candidate for a doubtful Congressional district in North Carolina is hopelessly ill. Another Democratic gain." It is hard to see how Georgia Democrats can take pride in an organ animated by such a spirit as this.

The Illinois Republican State Committee have issued an address setting forth the fraudulent character of the alleged Garfield Chinese letter, and calling upon the party in that State to redouble their exertions in favor of the Republican nominees and stamp out forever the party which descends to such despicable forgeries.

An amusing telegram from Terry, Miss., to a Democratic paper in New-Orleans alludes to a speech by Congressman Hooker, in that place, in which he "referred to the appropriations for Pascagoula and Red Rivers, and said that now that they were on the list they would get all they needed. He also referred to his canvass in Ohio and how he bearded the lion in his den."

Col. Andrew Cowan, of Cowan's Battery fame, now a resident of Kentucky, has lately written a letter to an old comrade in which he says: "The Democrats have put our General at the head of their column to win. It is a move as desperate and as void of principle as their nomination of Horace Greeley, and it will meet the same fate. The time has not come for giving the South control of the Government."

The Natchez (Miss.) *Democrat* complacently remarks: "It is comforting to think, as we read of the snow-storms and intense cold in the West and North, that we are far away from a country where they have four feet of snow and the ground frozen three or four inches in depth about the middle of October. Why do not the inhabitants of that frozen region come South?" Simply because there is something more desirable than balmy air and prolific soil, and that is liberty—the right to think, speak, and vote as conscience and principle dictate.

WHAT DEMOCRACY IS IN ALABAMA.

From the Birmingham (Ala.) True Issue.

The people have exercised a forbearance so long toward this party styling itself Democracy for two reasons: First, because under the name they overcame and destroyed the monster Radicalism, which so scourged them during the dark days of reconstruction; second, because they are not generally advised of the many and great wrongs done them by it since it went into power. It has been guilty of class legislation; it imposes heavy burdens in the way of taxes upon the poor, and makes them light for the rich; it takes away by law the public school fund, and thus denies education to the poor children of the State, while it fosters colleges and high schools accessible only to the rich; it gives 8 per cent. interest per annum on the university fund—the school for the rich—whose President is also a Congressman; it reduces the interest on the public school fund—just as decreed as the university fund, and obtained in the same manner (by request)—to 4 per cent.; and it denounces, berates, threatens, and stigmatizes all who oppose its sway and continuance in power. Ought it longer to govern and rule and oppress and ruin? The masses want to do right, and they want to be dealt with honestly and rightly; they perform all their duties faithfully and cheerfully, and no set of men or party will receive their support who abuse or mistreat them when they have learned the facts. No party deserves success or merits support because it does wrongs in name of party. The people make parties, and the people will unmake them when they become corrupt, and a name, simply, will not cover up and hide the misdeeds of what is wrongly called the Democracy of Alabama. It denies education; it enacts a fraudulent election law, and under it prevents a free ballot and an honest count; it taxes heavily the poor and lightly the rich man and the rich corporation; it prohibits in certain counties the sale of farm products, except to certain individuals, thereby granting a monopoly, and forcing it to sell at a price that suits the buyer; it denies in certain counties the right of the people to select certain officers, and gives the appointment of the same to a partisan Governor. In one county it sets aside a Treasurer elected by the people and appoints a national bank Treasurer, with the privilege, it is said, to loan in county claims. In Greene County it prohibits the sale of cotton-seed, and in some counties cotton in the seed. When was anything like this ever done by any party in any State before? These are only a few of its sins against the people, and these and all others would never be heard of till the crack of doom, if left to be reached through the party press. It will not always be thus, and only so long as the people are kept in ignorance.

A REMINDER TO GEN. ROSECRANS.

From the Washington Republic.

Mr. Rosecrans, who was a Major-General and a good officer during the war, has declared himself in favor of Gen. Hancock for President. This will no doubt please Hancock, and will not hurt Garfield. Rosecrans was always a selfish, envious man, and perhaps it is natural for him to oppose the election of Garfield, his old staff officer. Possibly he may remember an incident in 1864. The Republican National Convention met in Baltimore that year to renominate Mr. Lincoln. It was decided not to renominate Mr. Hamlin for Vice-President, and a large element of the Convention, if not a majority, was in favor of a military man for the second place on the ticket. Mr. Garfield was a prominent member of that Convention, and warmly pressed Rosecrans for Vice-President. His telegram to Rosecrans, who was at St. Louis in command of the Department of Missouri, saying that he thought he (Rosecrans) could be nominated, and asked permission to use his name. Rosecrans answered, giving the permission, but the dispatch was delayed, and did not reach Mr. Garfield until after Andrew Johnson was nominated.

HOW BARNUM COUNTS HIS TICKETS.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

Seven-mule Barnum, in his address to the Democracy issued since the Ohio and Indiana elections, says: "Even without the vote of Indiana, which we believe will be redeemed in November, with New-York and New-Jersey, and the States that are conceded to us, including Maine, the election of our candidate is assured." This reminds us of the unsuccessful fisherman who, being asked how many he had caught, replied: "When I catch the one I'm after, and two more, I'll have three."

THEIR SIXTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

From the Ithaca Journal, Oct. 19.

To-day, Oct. 19, Mr. and Mrs. Ebenezer Terry have been man and wife 60 years. They are each in their eighty-seventh year and have resided in Ithaca since 1814. Mr. and Mrs. Terry have been blessed with eight children, seven of whom are still living. The aged couple are passing the serene evening of their lives at the residence of their daughter, Mrs. George W. Baker, on North Geneva street, where to-day many old friends have called to congratulate them, and to wish them undisturbed peace until the sands of life cease to run.

THE ONTARIO PARLIAMENT.

Toronto, Oct. 30.—It is stated on good authority that Parliament will probably be summoned before Christmas, and that there will be a short adjournment over the holidays. The session will be a short one.

NEW-ORLEANS OUT OF QUARANTINE.

New-Orleans, Oct. 30.—Upon the recommendation of the State Board of Health, Gov. Wiltz issued an order withdrawing all quarantine regulations from Nov. 1.

The Sun-Jirn Limes, Sunday, October 31, 1880.—Triple Sheet.

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"FAVORITES" AT THE ACADEMY.

"La Favorita" was sung in the Academy of Music last night by a company of singers who are not favorites. Indeed, the performance was so bad that it was difficult to understand why the singers had been selected. Donizetti's opera is not a very difficult work to sing, and it is not a very difficult work to act. Its dramatic situations are not complicated, and its characters are not subtle. Yet the singers who appeared in the principal parts last night seemed to be utterly incapable of doing anything that they were expected to do. Their voices were not under control, and their acting was not under control. Their voices were not under control, because they were not under the control of intelligence. Their acting was not under control, because it was not under the control of any dramatic instinct. Signor Fancelli, who sang the part of Fernando, has a tenor voice of considerable power and sweetness, but he has no more idea of singing than a Comanche Indian. He has no more idea of acting than a Comanche Indian. He has no more idea of dramatic expression than a Comanche Indian. He has no more idea of dramatic effect than a Comanche Indian. He has no more idea of dramatic truth than a Comanche Indian. He has no more idea of dramatic beauty than a Comanche Indian. He has no more idea of dramatic power than a Comanche Indian. He has no more idea of dramatic passion than a Comanche Indian. He has no more idea of dramatic pathos than a Comanche Indian. He has no more idea of dramatic humor than a Comanche Indian. He has no more idea of dramatic anything than a Comanche Indian. He has no more idea of dramatic nothing than a Comanche Indian. He has no more idea of dramatic everything than a Comanche Indian. He has no more idea of dramatic nothing than a Comanche Indian. He has no more idea of dramatic anything

COLOGNE'S OLD CATHEDRAL

A BRILLIANT CEREMONY AT ITS COMPLETION.

THE WORK BEGUN SIX HUNDRED YEARS AGO FINISHED IN THE PRESENCE OF THE GERMAN EMPEROR—A GRAND HISTORICAL PROCESSION—ILLUMINATING THE SPIRE.

COLOGNE, Oct. 15.—Three days ago I was in the Chapter House of the Hospital of St. John at Bruges, looking at the wonderful pictures of Hans Memling. Prominent among these are the ornamentations of the reliquary of St. Ursula, a wooden chest made to hold the arm of the saint and covered with the most beautiful miniature paintings, six of which represent her legend. In two of these are representations of the Cathedral of Cologne, as it appeared in the fifteenth century, with the famous wooden crane on the summit of the half-completed tower. It is hard on 300 years since that reliquary was painted, and it is not yet 12 years since the old crane was removed to make way for modern machinery. It was already an old crane when Memling saw it, for work was suspended on the cathedral in 1509, and was not fairly resumed until 1842. The crane, indeed, stood in its place until 1868, and was an object of superstition to the people of Cologne. The half-finished church had been begun in 1248, and the choir was consecrated in 1322. This is still, to my mind, the noblest part of the building, built just after the best period of Gothic art. It displays that infinite variety of detail, consistent with entire unity of design, which distinguishes ancient from modern Gothic. It would seem as if in our own age there were not enough richness of artistic invention to give individuality to every window and every capital, and yet to bring all parts of the building into harmony. But I do not intend to discuss the artistic features of the building. It is, indeed, a noble and impressive cathedral, one of the largest in the world. To-day, 668 years after the first foundation was laid, the last stone has been placed upon the spire, and that stone towers 511 feet above the ground, completing the tallest monument, if I mistake not, ever built by man.

It is, indeed, a day of high festival in Cologne. Nor has a guest worthy of the occasion been wanting. The aged Kaiser, unquestionably the most remarkable sovereign in Europe, has invited all his dependent Princes to the ceremony, and but few have declined to come at his summons. We are looking out on the Domhof, that great square on the south of the cathedral which the visitor to Cologne for many years past has seen divided between building materials and *valets de place*. To-day a great scaffolding has been erected around three sides of it, the fourth side being occupied by the cathedral itself, and by some small buildings probably put up for the workmen. A space as wide as a narrow street is left between this scaffolding and the houses, and here the public is still walking to and fro. *At the furthest corner from the window* where we are sitting is the Imperial pavilion, gay with flags and red draperies. The seats in the square are slowly filling. The Imperial party is to hear a service at the Church of the Trinity, for the celebration labors under the difficulty that, whereas this is a Catholic cathedral, the Court of Prussia is Protestant. So the Emperor has gone off to say his prayers at the Lutheran church, and will be received at the west door of the cathedral by and by, first by the Building Committee and then by the Chapter, and to hear a Te Deum, after which he will come out at the south door just at our left, and cross the square to the Imperial pavilion. And now, the shower having long since stopped and left only a lowering sky, comes the band of the white cuirassiers, escorting the carpenters, builders, and slaters. These wear leather aprons, white and brown, and carry carpenters' squares and other implements of trade tied with ribbons of the national colors. They place themselves in two lines on either side of the path the Imperial party will pass from the church door to the pavilion. Then, with more bands and many banners, come the chorus, the school children, and the societies of Cologne. At last the band breaks into music. The Kaiser is coming. With the broad yellow ribbon of the Order of the Black Eagle over his dark blue uniform, wearing a white-plumed helmet, he comes down the steps. The Empress is on his arm. Behind him comes the King of Saxony, in blue; the Crown Prince, in a white cuirassier, uniformed, and a brilliant train. They advance to the pavilion. A paper is read to them. The Kaiser seats himself at a small table. I can see his hand move as he signs the paper. He takes so long that it must be something more than a signature. The Empress follows him at the writing table. Then comes the King of Saxony, the Duke of Saxe-Weimar, the Crown Prince, who also writes a long while; the Crown Princess, still in half-mourning for her son and her sister. As they write there comes a burst of vocal music. The Emperor, having done his share of the business, comes to the front of the Imperial box and talks cad shakes hands with various persons. "Cover yourselves, gentlemen," and on go the hats. Meanwhile the singing continues. We can see Prince Henry, the young sailor son of the Crown Prince, writing, and his mamma standing over him, and apparently criticising his style or his penmanship. Do they all put appropriate sentiments over their signatures? At least the "all highest lordlinesses" show some interest in the paper, and look over each other's shoulders. I can see the flutter of blotting-paper; they turn the page and the writing goes on. This document is to be deposited in the last stone at the top of the south tower.

Now the signing is over, and the paper, in a cylindrical box that looks like tin, but may be silver, has started for the top of the spire. The Kaiser is reading an address. At this distance we can see his lips move with a field glass, but can hear no sound of his voice. It is just as well. Addresses are dreary enough to hear and drearier still in print. The Empress, in white satin with a white bonnet, stands a little behind him, and then the Court. He turns and reads to them: "You, my fellow-Princes." He turns back to the crowd again. It is over. The Kaiser raises his helmet. There is a great waving of white plumes as the officers and Princes uncover. The Governor of the Province, standing on one of the lower steps of the pavilion with his head bare, addresses the Kaiser, standing covered above. There seems to be a deal of talking, but they must fill the time while the paper in its box is carried up those 500 feet. But at last the crowd has turned round and faces us. The box has evidently arrived. Yet the Governor still goes on with his address. At last it is over. Then comes another shorter speech. And now a man in black coat steps up to the Kaiser. "We only await your Majesty's permission," or words to that effect. A roll of paper is waved, and all eyes in the sea of heads before us are turned to the tower.

In a few minutes it is over—the work of more than 600 years. Amid salvos of artillery, peals of bells, and a hymn of thanksgiving the cathedral is completed. The crowd cheers, but not vociferously. It cheers again for the Kaiser, who steps forward and bows. Then the brilliant group in the pavilion melts away, the Emperor returning once, with his great coat on, to bow and be cheered again. We hear the acclamations of the distant multitudes as he steps into his carriage and is driven rapidly through the streets. The show is over. To-night for the illumination and to-morrow for the historical procession.

COLOGNE, Oct. 16.—The illumination last night was not very remarkable. Indeed, so far as the cathedral was concerned, it was a complete failure. The towers are still enveloped in a mass of staging, and toward this the streams of electric light were directed. There is nothing very majestic in a mass of staging, even if it happens to be from 300 to 500 feet in the air. As for the beautiful architectural features below, they were entirely neglected, and will show to far better advantage to-night or to-morrow, when, if the weather allows, the full moon will try its hand at illuminating, and will have light enough to cover the whole roof of the building. In the narrow streets my houses were bright with tapers and lanterns. This morning the great square presented the same appearance that it did at this time yesterday. They have set up a great bust of Frederick William IV., who reconstructed work on the cathedral in 1842, opposite to the Imperial pavilion. The imperial party has driven up. The Emperor and Empress in a situation with two black horses and outriders. The Princes and suite precede and follow them. They are not in gala costume to-day. Nobody wears the broad yellow ribbon of the Black Eagle. The Crown Prince has on a plain infantry uniform. Prince Frederick Karl, however, still wears the showy cap and tight breeches of the hussar, the most picturesque uniform of the Army. W. notice the Emperor talking to von Moltke. Old uncle Sam will stand at the head of Europe! On whose shoulders will the mantle fall? The Crown Prince's look broad enough to support it. Presently we hear a sound of trumpets, and the procession begins. First come the mounted trumpeters in old German dress, half white, half olive green; divided on up and down the middle, like the convicts in some of our prisons. The effect is fine, however. After them rides the city herald, and then a horseman in yellow and blue with the banner of the Empire, the old Empire which was put out of its misery by Napoleon after a long lingering illness. This procession, however, recalls the days of its glory. Then comes the city banner, red and white, with three crowns emblazoned on it, in memory of the three Kings whose bones lie in the cathedral. After the banner follows a mounted escort in buff and mail, then the Burgomaster and Town Council in crimson velvet and fur. Not the real Burgomaster and Council, you understand, but a play Burgomaster and play Council, for all this is but a show and represents the thirteenth century. The real Burgomaster, in a dress coat, with a gold chain around his neck and a tall hat on, is yonder in the train of the Kaiser. Now comes the shrine of the three Kings, or a fac simile thereof, carried by eight goldsmith's apprentices and followed by a band of music. The real shrine, with the real bones of the Kings, lies in the treasury of the cathedral hard by; at least it is the shrine, though some of the jewels were taken away at the time of the French Revolution and I've no doubt the bones are as genuine as ever they were. They are certainly very beautiful as they pass in long array, mail-clad knights and buff-coated men at arms; ladies in rich clothing that reminds one of illuminated chronicles, escorted by pages and bowmen, and interspersed with banner-bearers and spearmen. Several historical characters are represented. King William of Holland, with his gold crown and long floating mantle, and Cardinal Carpocci, in red silk, with his red hat hanging on his back, and Archbishop Conrad von Hochstaden, who laid the first stone in 1248, and Archbishop Henry, of Virneburg, in complete armor. Nor must I forget to mention the noble lady with the falcon on her wrist, and followed by her pages, as if starting for a day's hawking.

Then there were the big pieces. One large wagon, representing the laying of the corner-stone, was continually getting stopped by its own weight and its balking horses, and came to a stand-still for 10 minutes or so just in front of the Imperial box. Better and more interesting than this was the ship, emblematic of the Hanseatic League, and the old heavy wagon that typified mediæval commerce. In this part of the procession marched the various guilds as they existed in the Middle Ages in Cologne. So much for the theatrical part of the procession. It was both brilliant and interesting, and, with the exception of the balking horses above mentioned and the delay occasioned by them, went off smoothly and effectively. But something even more historical remained behind. This was the modern German soldiery. From every branch of the service a few men had been detailed—infantry, cavalry, and artillery, hussars and uhlans, the jägers and the line. They were but a few men in all, hardly so many as to make a battalion, but under the eyes of the greatest monarch of his day and of that monarch's greatest captains passed in review these few soldiers of the army that fought at Königratz and at Sedan. The rear was brought up and the procession ended by a detachment of the white dragoons, who number the Crown Prince and Prince Bismarck among their officers. Twice the pageant passed before the royal pavilion; then came the royal carriages, and the Court party drove rapidly away.

RIGHTS OF SUPERVISORS.

JUDGE DRUMMOND'S DECISION IN THE CHICAGO REGISTRATION CASE.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—Judge Drummond, of the United States Circuit Court, in deciding the case regarding the arrest of Supervisor Geisler, said that the only question was one of fact—whether Geisler was legally arrested, fined, and imprisoned. The facts accepted to be that Geisler was appointed Supervisor of Election by this court, qualified, went before a Board of Registration in the First Ward, and remained there discharging his duty most of the day, Oct. 26. At about 5 o'clock a man named Miller presented himself for registration, and some questions were asked him, which threw doubt upon his right for registration. Thereupon the Supervisor objected to his registering, and an altercation arose with Dwyer, who accompanied Miller and insisted that he should register. Doubtless both parties used offensive language. The Supervisor is an excitable man, and, quite probably, was not discreet and prudent, as a man of other temperament would have been. Dwyer also used opprobrious language to Geisler, and by statute clothed with the authority of law and entitled to the protection of the law as an officer of the United States. There can be no doubt that no person had a right to molest or interfere with the Supervisor in the discharge of his duty given by the use of offensive and opprobrious language.

There seems to be some misapprehension on the Judge says, in the public mind as to the rights of the officers of the United States in a case of this kind, as though they were interfering with the rights of the State. It is not so. The United States has an undoubted right to interfere in all cases where there is a registration of voters for an election of members of Congress, and where that interference occurs through the authority of a statute of the United States, there can be no law which is paramount to it, and as the Supreme Court of the United States has said, there is nothing in derogation of the rights of the States in this. We should move in harmoniously in the one case as in the other, each within its respective sphere, the United States as a national Government, and the State as a Government clothed with all powers which affect us as individuals—our lives, our liberties, our property, our relations to each other as citizens. But when the question of nationality and of the right of the United States as a nation arises and has to be decided, then the national power and sovereignty overrides what is sometimes called the sovereignty of the State. Undoubtedly, therefore, the national Government has the right to prescribe in what manner persons shall vote in Congress shall be elected, and how security is to be given the rights of electors. In order to ascertain who are legally elected, so that while I have criticised the action of the Supervisor in the performance of his duty as I think the circumstances warrant, and also the conduct of those who interfered with him, still, I must hold under the law that he was acting in the line of his duty, and that *it was not competent for any State authority to* interfere with him in the exercise of his right as a Supervisor. The only question I have had any doubt about since hearing the testimony in this case is whether what the Supervisor did would be treated in the nature of a mere assault upon Mr. Dwyer, and not as an arrest. If it had been done without the prior words and acts; if, for example, the circumstances which occurred prior to the seizure of Mr. Dwyer had not been as they were, namely, that he had requested Dwyer, no matter in what form of expression, not to interfere in any way, that he had called upon others to put him out or arrest him—then it would have been different, but having done that, having said what he did, I must hold that the act which otherwise might have been merely an assault, must be regarded simply as a seizure, with perhaps, more violence than was necessary, to remove the man from the room, because he said, "If no one else will remove him, I will do it." The prisoner, therefore, will be discharged from custody.

GEN. HANCOCK WRITES A LETTER.

Some weeks ago a Washington friend and admirer of Gen. Hancock wrote him an earnest letter inquiring if, in case of his election to the Presidency, he would oppose the discharge of Union soldiers from public offices and the appointment of ex-rebel soldiers in their stead. This anxious friend has been much chagrined that Gen. Hancock's many engagements and pressing business matters have thus far prevented his making any reply to that inquiry. Meanwhile, Gen. Hancock has found time to write the following letter:

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, NEW-YORK HARBOR, Oct. 30, 1880.

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your invitation of the 7th inst. to attend the second annual ball of the Omaha Police Department, to be held in your city on the 8th inst. In thanking you for your courtesy I regret that the many engagements and pressing business matters requiring my presence here forbid acceptance. With best wishes I remain very truly yours, WIN. S. HANCOCK.

To Messrs. C. F. Westerdahl, H. Jacobson, and Ed. Gorman, committee.

GEN. QUINBY'S CALL ON GEN. GRANT.

From the Rochester Union, Oct. 28.

Last evening Gen. I. F. Quinby called on his old friend Gen. Grant at the Osburn House, and was received in the most cordial manner. Grant invited his guest into a private room, and there old times were talked over for 10 or 15 minutes. There was nothing to disturb the harmony of the chat, as politics were only incidentally referred to. Grant was well aware that Gen. Quinby supports Hancock for the Presidency, and Gen. Quinby correctly surmised that it would be futile to attempt to change the other's views. Grant would evidently have been greatly disappointed had he not received a call from his old West Point comrade.

BOSTON, Oct. 30.—The charter of the Cape Cod Ship Canal Company, of New-York, will be received Nov. 1. Active steps in the matter pumpkin with its terrors. The Cape Cod Canal Company, of Massachusetts, will now take up the work, which will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible under the same contractors.

RARE OLD STYLES REVIVED

PARISIAN COSTUMES FOR PRIVATE LIFE AND THE STAGE.

THE FADED PLUSHES AND VELVETS OF OLD FRENCH COURTS—NEW MARVELS OF THE DRESSMAKER'S ART—THE THEATRICAL TOILETS OF MLLE. BERNHARDT.

It is no longer considered necessary to invent new fashions if only the old styles can be found. Among the latter are many beautiful designs in exquisite taste. French ladies of fashion purchase from antiquarians old coats worn by the nobility of the Courts of Louis XV. and XVI., and have them copied. The shape is modified, but the same velvet and plush are used, the latter in faded tints, such as "vin de Constance" or "bergamote." One of these garments is of Hungarian plush, lined with cream-colored satin. The front is richly embroidered, as well as the collar, cuffs, and pockets, with fine work in different colored silks. Around the neck, inclosing, as it were, the head, is a shell-shaped lace trimming. Plush is preferred to all other articles, and used in many ways. Suits, outer garments, hats, lingerie, parures, and caps are all to be seen in plush. Petticoats are of old-gold-colored plush trimmed with tiny satin plaitings covered with white lace. A magnificent pheasant-colored plush peignoir opens over a plaited satin skirt. In the back is a Watteau plait with a heading. Down the fronts is a shell-shaped lace trimming. Scotch plaid plush combines well with any suit. A dress of this sort is of cloth and Scotch plaid. The plush skirt is trimmed with a deep plaited flounce, forming on the right side a quille. From the side fall two breadths of cloth, which are joined rather low on the quille under a Passementerie cord and tassels. In the back is a breadth of plaited cloth forming a puff, fastened by a plush scarf. The waist has a plush fichu fastened over the breast, which is left open for this purpose. The front of the basque is pointed, and the back peculiarly draped up in plaits. The small side pieces are cut very wide, and lined with plaited plush; they are turned over and fastened to the back of the basque. The sleeve is trimmed at the wrist with a small plush plaiting.

The fancy fabrics most in vogue are brocards and brocatelles, with fine bright flowers on dark groundings; Scotch plaid satins, with large checks in bright colors; ribbed plaid silks, lampas, with plain groundings brocaded in stripes covered with flowers and gorgeous tissues with gold intermixed. The last-named fabric is not very showy, in spite of the gold with which is enriched. Flowered plushes worked with beads are also among the novelties. "Velours de Gênes" bear large flowers shaded with fine chenille work. Colored plush and velvet are embroidered with beads in the colors of the flowers, which are very brilliant, and have a most novel and peculiar effect. Some "Véronèse" green velvets have been seen in Paris, covered with beads of the same color and shading of sea-green. Ruby-colored *brocards are worked with turquoise-colored* pinks. Champagne-colored satins are made still more delicate in tone by being worked with flowers in silver.

This "vin de Champagne" color is a handsome gilded shade combined with pale rose. Some marvelous toilets are making of satin and brocard in this color, which combines well with all other hues. A dinner dress has a satin skirt in this shade embroidered with beads. The basque is of "brocard Tibet," with gilt flowers, forming a court mantle. Walking suits are of Scotch plaid, surah in new shades, combined with cloth, cachemire, or knit goods in a tint matching one of the colors of the plaid. Gold and red "bayadères" are mostly employed for trimming. Dotted satins are also among the novelties. A toilet in this style suitable for a young lady consists of a blue satin skirt with red dots. This is plaited in large hollow plaits. The blue "tricot de soie" apron is draped in front, and forms in the back a light puff. The waist is a "surcot Véronèse" lacing in the back, and having a pretty pointed hood, lined with red surah. On the lower part of the waist is a dotted satin scarf, which forms in the back a large "Bébé" bow. The sleeve is tight-fitting, terminating at the wrist with a blue cuff, opening on the outside of the arm and lacing over a small dotted satin puffing. There is a rage for scarf draperies placed on the lower part of the waists.

Walking suits for morning and ordinary wear are of English goods with mixed checks. These are often composed of a plaited skirt and a polonaise. Over the polonaise is worn a small visite "japonaise" sitting well in to the figure. The sleeves have silk cuffs. In the back is a hood trimmed with silk. Small capes are made with hoods in all colors and joined to the toilets. Some are black lined and trimmed with red or old gold colored cordings. Others are in heliotrope color lined with pink, or in garnet lined with blue, and many such combinations. Black chenille pélerines have also hoods.

Confections are a very important question as to garment. The richer materials are employed for these, such as cachemire, double "schoudrées," and cloth are the plain goods in use. Rich confections are of ribbed goods, brochés, lampas, and brocatelles. Many of the garments are long, with rather narrow skirts, generally joined down the front. The sleeve is large and taken in with the back seam. It may be rounded, pointed, or square, according to fancy. The lower part of the sleeve may also be taken in like that of a visite. The principal feature of a confection is the cut and the material of which it is made, but the trimmings must not be forgotten, as they are indispensable for the present outer garments and suits. Much fur will be worn, but there are not yet many fur lined or trimmed cloaks to be seen. The "doulliette bonne femme" may be made of any goods. Duchess satin is very elegant for this purpose, and also "radzimir," with the back and fronts almost covered with jet appliqué. The lining is of colored satin. Long redingottes, with the basques turning back, are noticeable in Paris. A small cloak in Japanese style, with a hood, is also to be worn. India shawls are cut in this shape—that is to say, old shawls which are out of vogue, as handsome new ones are never cut. Small hoods are now placed on dresses and confections. They are often of beaded chenille. The Médicis collar may be made in Marie Stuart shape by simply turning it over. It may be of beaded velvet or satin, with cuffs to match. Beaded cuirasses are to replace pélerines, which only cover the shoulders, while the cuirasses covers the whole bust. This is fastened in the back and sits tight over the waist. Gilt embroideries made in imitation of officers' suits are to be generally favored during the Winter months, ladies being as present very fond of everything appertaining to masculine dress. Velvet collars and cuffs are worked in the finest gilt embroidery. It is intermixed with fringes and passementeries. This is employed in great quantities, as all jet ornaments are, now hollow, and consequently so light that fringes are not any heavier by its use. Great quantities of chenille fringe and full marabout trimmings, combined with jet, are seen on outer garments. Many of the cloth goods are plushy on the inside, and garments made of these are not lined.

An elegant satin suit made in the latest style has the small military collar mentioned above. The velvet vest is embroidered in a renaissance point, with a shell-shaped mallines lace trimming on either side. This lace trimming partly covers the sides of the collar. The very long train skirt has two plaited satin flounces. The apron is trimmed with two other flounces, and above these is a draped scarf, forming a panier which is plaited on either side and falls over the train. This scarf is gathered in front in five rows and fastened in the centre under long ribbon loops. The train is composed of two breadths of satin and covered with butterfly bows. The waist is gathered at the front corner. The basque is fan-shaped. A drapery is on either side of the velvet vest. This vest is embroidered with gold. On the inside of this drapery is the lace trimming above referred to. The two back pieces form a basque, falling in two large plaits. The long side pieces hang gracefully and form a large bow, with two ends falling over the postillion. The sleeves are trimmed with cuffs matching the collar and two shell-shaped mallines lace ruffles. It must not be forgotten with regard to these gilt embroideries that nothing of an inferior quality will accord with them, nor can the rich work be placed upon a plain dress. The simplest style in this line is a fine cloth garment with the military collar, cuffs, and pockets worked with silver.

After the Summer has been passed at fashionable watering-places "chatsan" life commences for the Parisian fashionable world. There is a style of dress for this as well as for other occasions which is generally brought to the city and adhered to throughout the Winter. Dinner dresses for this purpose are always elegant: they are often cut low in the neck. Sometimes the skirt is of a thin material and the cost cut open in the front of the neck. Two dresses worn at a large dinner will give an idea of what is used on such occasions. The first toilet was of heliotrope-colored "satin merveilleux." On the lower part of the skirt was an enormous purple satin puchine, producing the effect of a close garland of violets. The front of the skirt was slightly puffed, and had a trimming of Alençon lace. Down the centre were "pompons" of violet satin, resembling small bunches of violets. The Régence shaped waist was cut low in front of the neck, crossing over in fichu style. The basque was pointed in front and arranged in the back in large plaits. The sleeves were drawn up in the bend of the arm, and trimmed with three rows of Alençon lace falling over the arm. The front of the waist had a fan-shaped lace trimming, bordered with "point d'Alençon," lightly worked over with silver. On the sleeves and waist were violet-colored bows. Around the neck was a dog's collar of purple velvet, from which depended a Russian chain of chased silver. The other toilet consisted of a white "mousseline de l'Inde" skirt worn over white taffetas, and tunique bordered with brownish mallines lace. These tuniques were fastened on the side by large bunches of Autumn leaves and "chenille exahiens." The "habit Incroyable" is a perfect man's coat. This was of Pekin striped with white and old-gold color, and opened over a salmon-colored vest, cut out in the neck. The satin collar and pockets were covered with embroideries combining salmon, old-gold color, and Autumn foliage. Châteaux suits are made with short skirts arranged in large plaits. A scarf is carelessly tied on the side. The waist has a "Directoire" revers, with a large bow in front with long ends. One of these dresses worn by a French Countess was of seal-colored plush, trimmed with real Kamtschatka sealskin. The sealskin toque worn with this suit was trimmed with a leopard's claw holding a bird's wing. In the evening short skirts of light fabrics are worn. The hair is dressed with bands of gold, silver, or jewels. Winter jewels are replaced by fancy enameled butterflies and flowers, which are placed in the hair, in the ears, or on the shoulders.

Matinées worn at *châteaux* are also of the most elegant kinds. One of these was of blue damask trimmed with large light pink buttons, pink surah "merveilleux," and a profusion of lace and ribbons. Another, of silver-gray damask, brocaded with "pervinca" roses, and trimmed down the front with crossed garnet velvet bands. It is raised over a pervinca pink breadth of silk covered with small lace flounces. The "Protestation" mantle is of silk damask and black velvet. Down the back is a long, loose piece of black cachemire, bordered with faille. Over this piece falls a damask hood. This is a very charming and quite novel type.

A few toilets of Mme. Sara Bernhardt's theatrical wardrobe which were not completed in time for notice in a former article are as follows: A toilet for the first act of "The Sphinx" has a waist of bluish beads with a sphinx belt. This belt supports a piece of plush draped in antique style and forming the train. This is one of Mme. Sara Bernhardt's favorite toilets. It is the simplest of all her dresses. An ivory-colored toilet for the "Dame aux Camélias" has its front painted by a famous Parisian artist. It consists of light pink camellias, humming-birds, and several butterflies painted on ivory-colored velvet. This is a perfect work of art. The ball dress in the "Dame aux *Camélias" has a long ivory-colored satin train*, forming a court mantle. This is embroidered with white camellias, with pearls and silver beads intermixed. The camellias are of white satin, cut out and sewed on the train en relief. The work on this alone gave employment to 50 sewing women for a fortnight. This mantle is fastened on the shoulder by a diamond pin, a gift of the Prince of Wales to the charming comédienne. The waist is embroidered with crystal beads. The skirt has two deep flounces of cut camellias lying over a full tulle and lace trimming. Another toilet which has not been described is a "robe Vénitienne" of damask, with large red roses. Over the train are tied two long ends lined with red plush. The broad sash is fastened on the side. The Louis XV. waist is pointed in front and trimmed on the lower part with small fire-colored and black ribbon loops.

A dishabille for the Dame aux Camélias consists of a large tunique embroidered, with pearl beads falling in front in a large plait. The belt is drawn into the waist by means of a diamond buckle. The large Louis XV. mantle is trimmed with pearls and fur. The celebrated Feltz has composed for each costume a bonnet or hat to match. Among these is a Velasquez hat of black felt. The broad brim shades the face. Over the ear is a bunch of plumes. A small "togue Raphael" is of seal-colored plush, trimmed with old gold colored bands, écru lace, and a very large bow. A novelty just brought out by the same maker is a painted hat. The first of these was made for the Countess de Paris. The initial was painted by an artist on one of the strings of the bonnet. Many of Mme. Bernhardt's hats bear either a painted butterfly or a flower on a bird.

THE DEMOCRATIC MILLSTONE.

From the Galveston (Texas) News, Oct. 14.

However Democratic partisans may anticipate events in November to suit their wishes, the failure of the result of Tuesday's election to come up to Democratic anticipations in Indiana is profoundly ominous for the Democratic Party in November. The influence which a result disappointment for the party in Indiana is present, doubtless all through the North, and it will be strengthened possibly by other influences that were scarcely felt in Indiana. The sectional issue has once more been wielded to the disconfiture of the Democratic Party. The bald South, instead of proving the invincible rock of the Democratic Party, must always become, when confronted by an aroused sectional jealousy in the North, a millstone about the neck of the party. It is to be feared that unconscious aid has been given to Republican politicians in their labors to arouse such a jealousy by a needless parade in Southern and Democratic quarters, in Congress and out of Congress, of theories about State rights, original and ultimate State sovereignty, and the strict limitation of Federal power. The overwhelming majority of the Northern people regard the Union of States as a national unit, and when the argument of State rights in undefined form is advanced for any purpose, it is apt to conjure up the spectre of secession, coupled with the suspicion that the spirit of rebellion, based upon the old dogma of State sovereignty, has not been thoroughly conquered.

THE BAD CROWD COL. FANNING HAS LEFT.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Herald, Oct. 28.

The *Plain Dealer* seems quite wrathy over the change of Col. Richard Fanning, Clerk of the State Supreme Court, from the Democratic Party to the Republican. How the change has affected Mr. Fanning since his coming over to the Union side in this fight is best shown by the following extract from a private letter to a Cleveland gentleman:

COLUMBUS, Oct. 25.

Since leaving the Democracy my heart is lighter and my mind clearer than ever before. I feel that I have left a bad crowd, and that my present associates are the proper ones. I have cut loose from Democratic rule of all its corrupt ways. I have done with them, not much; some other day, some other time, my knowledge of them and their nefarious ways will be of great advantage to the Republican Party, of which I am proud to be a member. Will you be kind enough to remark to any of those criticising Democrats you meet, that my name gave strength to a fossil ticket, which it was, being composed of anti-war men, with the single exception of your friend.

RICHARD J. FANNING.

MRS. RALSTON AND HER CHILDREN.

From the San Francisco Post, Oct. 21.

That branch of the Ralston estate difficulties which embraces Mrs. Ralston's application to be appointed guardian of her two children in place of A. J. Ralston, came up to-day in the Probate Department of the Superior Court, Joseph M. Nougues appearing for the petitioner, Mrs. Ralston, and Gen. Barnes representing the guardian. Mr. Ralston filed a statement offering no opposition to the prayer of the petitioner, and therefore the order appointing him guardian of the children was vacated, and Mrs. Ralston substituted as guardian. Mr. Ralston was given five days in which to file an accounting of his guardianship, when the new guardian will be called upon to qualify. The case was then submitted without any date being fixed when it should again come up.

LETTER FROM SENATOR CAMERON.

The Philadelphia Press prints a letter from Senator J. Don. Cameron, in which he says: "It is our boast that we legislate to educate. It is well that we do. It makes our citizens wiser, better, and more patriotic. But we must not forget to legislate for the wants of an educated people. They require a different kind of legislation from that which meets the requirements of an ignorant and depraved community. They want legislation which will protect them from competition with pauper labor, because, with education, those things that were luxuries in ignorance become necessaries with mental improvement. They want more comfortable clothing, better furnished houses, more and better books and papers in short, they want everything that education enables them to appreciate and enjoy. We know the Republican Party has so legislated and will continue to do so, and therefore, we as Pennsylvanians have supported that party. Now that other States are becoming educated on this subject and are rolling up unprecedented majorities in favor of a protective tariff, let us not be in the rear. Let us stand to the front, take the position we are entitled to, and give the largest majority of all the States in favor of protection and our candidates, local, State, and national."

LETTER FROM JUDGE POLAND.

WARM INDORSEMENT OF GEN. GARFIELD—"IF THERE IS AN HONEST MAN IN THE WORLD HE IS ONE."

From the St. Albans (Vt.) Messenger, Oct. 28.

The Rev. J. Service, of Lisbon, N. Y., desiring to know all about the Credit Mobilier business charge against Garfield, wrote the Hon. Luke Poland, of Vermont, who was Chairman of the investigating committee, and received the following:

ST. JOHNSBURY, Oct. 18, 1880.

MY DEAR SIR: Yours of the 16th inst. is this moment received. I am going away this P. M., to be gone a week, so I have but a moment to answer. The report of the Credit Mobilier Committee expressly exonerates Gen. Garfield of all corrupt purpose or motive whatever. The point of difference between Ames and Garfield was this: Ames claimed that Garfield agreed to take 10 shares of stock, but that it was never transferred, but all stood in Ames's name, so that Ames drew all the dividends. Ames claimed that the two first dividends paid for the stock and $329 over, which he paid to Garfield. By this theory Garfield was the owner of 10 shares of stock and entitled to all the future dividends on it. The future dividends were between $4,000 and $5,000, which Ames received, but did not claim he ever paid these dividends to Garfield or that Garfield ever called for them or spoke of them. This would seem to be perfectly conclusive that Garfield did not understand that such dividends belonged to him. Ames did not so understand it either, for if he did it was his duty to pay them to Garfield. This transaction, too, was five years before the committee investigated the matter. Garfield was poor, and if he understood Ames held $4,000 or $5,000 of his money he would have called for it fast enough, but he never did. There was no suspicion of proper abuse Credit Mobilier stock or dividends. Garfield's story was that the money he had of Ames was merely a loan. This is consistent with the conduct of both parties, while Ames's story is utterly inconsistent with the conduct of either. I have known Gen. Garfield for many years; if there is an honest man in the world he is one. In haste, yours, &c., L. P. POLAND.

Rev. J. SERVICE.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 30.—The boiler of the Atlanta Flouring Mills exploded to-day, killing the engineer and fireman.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

CHILDREN'S SUITS.

Owing to the advance in the season, and in order to reduce stock, will offer the balance of *imported and their own manufactured*

CHILDREN'S and MISSES' SUITS

In Velvet, Silk, Cheviot, Stockinette, and Handkerchief Plaids

AT REDUCED PRICES.

BROADWAY & 19TH ST.

RICH DRESS GOODS.

ON MONDAY, NOV. 1, AND THROUGHOUT THE WEEK,

A. T. Stewart & Co.

WILL OFFER

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

Silk and Wool Brocades,

All-Wool Hdkf Dress Patterns,

Foule Cloths, &c.

An Early Examination Invited.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH & 10TH STS.

REWARDS.

$5,000 REWARD

IS OFFERED BY THE

AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION

For the best improved cattle car, thus showing the very great public interest in this important subject.

The Union Live-stock Feeding Company, of No. 27 Union-square, New-York, have secured the best, cheapest, and most practical devices for feeding and watering live-stock on board the cars without unloading, which are readily and cheaply adapted to all stock cars now in use, and all parties, ladies and gentlemen, who are interested in this great humane work are respectfully invited to call and examine the proposition and application, and the large profits to be derived from its adoption.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the firm name of George W. Read & Co., was dissolved July 1, 1880, by the retirement of Mr. Samuel C. Hickey from the firm. All debts due to the firm and all claims against it will be settled by George W. Read, who is alone authorized to sign in liquidation. GEO. W. READ.

SAM. C. HICKEY.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership, and will continue the business heretofore carried on by the late firm of George W. Read & Co., at Nos. 186 to 200 Lewis-st., in the City of New-York, under the firm name of George W. Read & Co.

GEO. W. READ.
WM. MACALISTER.
H. T. BARTLETT.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1880.

PROPOSALS.

REMOVAL OF WRECK FROM SULLIVAN'S ISLAND, DELAWARE RIVER.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, 1,619 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 23, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS in duplicate will be received at this office until 12 M. on MONDAY, Nov. 29, December, 1880, for the removal of the wreck of the steamer "John R. Musel," now lying on Sullivan's Island, Delaware River.

For forms of proposals and all information, apply at this office.

J. N. MACOMB,
Colonel of Engineers, U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS FOR RIP-RAP GRANITE.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, NEW-LONDON, Conn., Oct. 26, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate, for furnishing Rip-rap Granite, will be received at this office until 11 A. M., Nov. 10, 1880, for the construction of breakwater at STONINGTON, CONN.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Specifications and blank forms for proposals and guarantee will be sent on application to this office.

J. W. BARLOW, Major of Engineers.

GRATES AND FENDERS.

THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF LOW AND HALF LOW GRATES.

BRASS OPEN FIRE-PLACES,

with Andirons and Basket Grates for wood or coal.

Also Steam Fenders, Fire Screens, Coal Hods, &c.

MINTON'S TILES in great variety. Wholesale and retail. Estimates given to architects and builders.

J. & CONOVER & CO.,
No. 103 Canal-st., New-York.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON FULL OR HALF time, a handsome and stylish team of large bay horses with mane and tail; whole establishment in first-class order. Inquire at Bristol stable, No. 136 West 45th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE FOR A private family of adults; location between 5th and 6th sts., 5th and 6th avs.; rent from $1,200 to $1,500 per year. Address H. A. G., Box No. 250 Tenth-Up-town Office, No. 1,255 Broadway.

HAIR-DRESSING.

A REMOVABLE PERSON CAN BE highly recommended to ladies wishing their hair dressed in the latest style. Shampooing and manicuring done. Address L. C. C. for the first week.

DRY GOODS.

E. RIDLEY & SONS,

Grand and Allen sts., N. Y.

STATION OF THE SECOND-AV. ELEVATED R. R. AT THE ENTRANCE TO OUR ESTABLISHMENT.

OUR 69 DEPARTMENTS CROWDED WITH BARGAINS.

TRIMMED BONNETS AND ROUND HATS IN ENTIRELY NOVEL STYLES.

FUR DEPARTMENT. FINE STOCK FUR GARMENTS.

DRESS SILKS, BROCADED VELVETS, PLUSHES AND SATINS.

CLOAKS, DOLMANS, SUITS. FIFTY NEW STYLES.

Dress Goods.

WONDERFUL BARGAINS.

GILBERT STRIPED FLANNELS AT 50c.; COLORED CASHMERES, 46-INCH, 25c.; WORTH $1. BLACK MOMIE CLOTH, 46-INCH, ALL WOOL, 50c.; HALF PRICE.

BARGAINS IN LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

IT WILL PAY TO INSPECT THIS STOCK.

IN OUR BASEMENT

WE ARE OFFERING BARGAINS IN CHINA AND GLASSWARE. ALSO HOUSE

HINTS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

FEATURES OF THE MARKET

FRUITS AMONG FOOD FOUNDATIONS—THEIR BUFFET OF VALUE

Meat is an abundant supply, and prices are the same as last week. Chuck ribs, 12 cents; sirloin pound are 20 cents. Chuck ribs, 12 cents; sirloin steaks, 25 cents a pound; rump steaks, 25 cents a pound; round steaks, 20 cents a pound; boiling pieces, 8 cents a pound; corned beef, 10 cents a pound; mutton chops, 25 cents a pound; leg of mutton, 20 cents a pound; shoulder of mutton, 15 cents a pound; veal cutlets, 25 cents a pound; veal roasts, 20 cents a pound; veal stew, 10 cents a pound; lamb chops, 25 cents a pound; lamb stew, 10 cents a pound; spring lamb, 30 cents a pound; pork chops, 20 cents a pound; pork roasts, 15 cents a pound; pork stew, 10 cents a pound; corned pork, 10 cents a pound; sausages, 15 cents a pound; bacon, 20 cents a pound; ham, 20 cents a pound; tripe, 10 cents a pound; calf's liver, 15 cents a pound; calf's brains, 10 cents a pound; calf's feet, 10 cents a pound; pig's feet, 10 cents a pound; pig's head, 10 cents a pound; pig's liver, 10 cents a pound; pig's fry, 10 cents a pound; pig's tail, 10 cents a pound; pig's chitterlings, 10 cents a pound; pig's maw, 10 cents a pound; pig's kidneys

COL. JONES'S TRADUCERS

DR. WORSTEVEN CONVICTED AND PUNISHED

SOMERSWORTH PROSECUTIONS OF PAGES NEWS-PAPERS—A JOURNALIST'S NOTIONS OF HIS FELLOW-MEN—ONE DR. CURRY'S DEFEATED ATTORNEY—THE CHARTERING OF SARA.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—The past week has been a terrible one for the press. The Right Chamber of Correctional Police has slaughtered right and left without mercy. First in order was the case of the Somersworth Sun, which was prosecuted for libel by Dr. Worsteven, a dentist of that place. The Sun's offense was to have published a series of letters from Dr. Worsteven's late wife, in which she complained of cruel treatment at the hands of her husband. Dr. Worsteven was awarded $5,000 damages in Oct. 1879, and the Sun was ordered to pay the costs of the suit. The Sun refused to pay, and the Sheriff was about to sell the office when the publication was resumed by Mr. Worsteven's son-in-law, Mr. Hall. The Sun's editor, Mr. Jones, was then arrested and thrown into prison. He was released on bail after a few days' confinement, but was again arrested on the charge of publishing the letters. He was tried on this charge on Oct. 15, and sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000 and to undergo an imprisonment of six months for libel. The Sun's editor, Mr. Jones, was also fined $1,000 for publishing the letters. The Sun has been suppressed by the Court, and Mr. Jones is in prison. Mr. Worsteven has been awarded $5,000 damages, and the Sun's property will be sold to satisfy the judgment. The Sun was a Democratic paper, and was the leading opponent of Dr. Worsteven, who is a Republican politician of considerable influence in Somersworth. The Sun's circulation was 1,200 copies.

The Somersworth case was followed by the prosecution of the Paris Figaro, a Republican paper, for publishing a letter from Mme. Wilson, wife of the President of the Republic, to her husband, in which she complained of the cruel treatment she received from him. The Figaro's editor, Mr. Magnard, was fined $1,000 and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. The Figaro has been suppressed by the Court, and will not be allowed to appear for a year. The Figaro's circulation was 60,000 copies.

The Somersworth and Figaro cases were followed by the prosecution of the Paris Lanterne, a Republican paper, for publishing a letter from Mme. Wilson to her husband, in which she complained of the cruel treatment she received from him. The Lanterne's editor, Mr. Rochefort, was fined $1,000 and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. The Lanterne has been suppressed by the Court, and will not be allowed to appear for a year. The Lanterne's circulation was 40,000 copies.

The Somersworth, Figaro and Lanterne cases were followed by the prosecution of the Paris Rappel, a Republican paper, for publishing a letter from Mme. Wilson to her husband, in which she complained of the cruel treatment she received from him. The Rappel's editor, Mr. Lissagaray, was fined $1,000 and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. The Rappel has been suppressed by the Court, and will not be allowed to appear for a year. The Rappel's circulation was 30,000 copies.

The Somersworth, Figaro, Lanterne and Rappel cases were followed by the prosecution of the Paris Republique Française, a Republican paper, for publishing a letter from Mme. Wilson to her husband, in which she complained of the cruel treatment she received from him. The Republique Française's editor, Mr. Peyrat, was fined $1,000 and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. The Republique Française has been suppressed by the Court, and will not be allowed to appear for a year. The Republique Française's circulation was 25,000 copies.

The Somersworth, Figaro, Lanterne, Rappel and Republique Française cases were followed by the prosecution of the Paris Intransigeant, a Republican paper, for publishing a letter from Mme. Wilson to her husband, in which she complained of the cruel treatment she received from him. The Intransigeant's editor, Mr. Rochefort, was fined $1,000 and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. The Intransigeant has been suppressed by the Court, and will not be allowed to appear for a year. The Intransigeant's circulation was 50,000 copies.

The Somersworth, Figaro, Lanterne, Rappel, Republique Française and Intransigeant cases were followed by the prosecution of the Paris Mot d'Ordre, a Republican paper, for publishing a letter from Mme. Wilson to her husband, in which she complained of the cruel treatment she received from him. The Mot d'Ordre's editor, Mr. Rochefort, was fined $1,000 and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. The Mot d'Ordre has been suppressed by the Court, and will not be allowed to appear for a year. The Mot d'Ordre's circulation was 40,000 copies.

The Somersworth, Figaro, Lanterne, Rappel, Republique Française, Intransigeant and Mot d'Ordre cases were followed by the prosecution of the Paris Cri du Peuple, a Republican paper, for publishing a letter from Mme. Wilson to her husband, in which she complained of the cruel treatment she received from him. The Cri du Peuple's editor, Mr. Vallès, was fined $1,000 and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. The Cri du Peuple has been suppressed by the Court, and will not be allowed to appear for a year. The Cri du Peuple's circulation was 30,000 copies.

The Somersworth, Figaro, Lanterne, Rappel, Republique Française, Intransigeant, Mot d'Ordre and Cri du Peuple cases were followed by the prosecution of the Paris Revanche, a Republican paper, for publishing a letter from Mme. Wilson to her husband, in which she complained of the cruel treatment she received from him. The Revanche's editor, Mr. Vallès, was fined $1,000 and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. The Revanche has been suppressed by the Court, and will not be allowed to appear for a year. The Revanche's circulation was 20,000 copies.

The Somersworth, Figaro, Lanterne, Rappel, Republique Française, Intransigeant, Mot d'Ordre, Cri du Peuple and Revanche cases were followed by the prosecution of the Paris Mot d'Ordre, a Republican paper, for publishing a letter from Mme. Wilson to her husband, in which she complained of the cruel treatment she received from him. The Mot d'Ordre's editor, Mr. Rochefort, was fined $1,000 and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. The Mot d'Ordre has been suppressed by the Court, and will not be allowed to appear for a year. The Mot d'Ordre's circulation was 40,000 copies.

The Somersworth, Figaro, Lanterne, Rappel, Republique Française, Intransigeant, Mot d'Ordre, Cri du Peuple, Revanche and Mot d'Ordre cases were followed by the prosecution of the Paris Mot d'Ordre, a Republican paper, for publishing a letter from Mme. Wilson to her husband, in which she complained of the cruel treatment she received from him. The Mot d'Ordre's editor, Mr. Rochefort, was fined $1,000 and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. The Mot d'Ordre has been suppressed by the Court, and will not be allowed to appear for a year. The Mot d'Ordre's circulation was 40,000 copies.

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The Somersworth, Figaro, Lanterne, Rappel, Republique Française, Intransigeant, Mot d'Ordre, Cri du Peuple, Revanche, Mot d'Ordre

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BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION, FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN, ALL SECURITIES DEALT IN AT THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

DEAL IN U. S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, FIRST-CLASS STATE, CITY, AND COUNTY BONDS.

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LETTERS OF CREDIT and Circular Notes issued for the use of travelers in all parts of the world.

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SIX PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE TERMINAL BONDS.

These bonds are the finest obligations of the Ohio Central Railroad Company, and are a first mortgage lien upon all terminal grounds, docks, tracks, and buildings in the cities of Toledo and Columbus. We are authorized to offer these bonds at 95 and accrued interest, reserving the right to advance the price at any time.

We can confidently recommend these bonds as a first-class investment security.

WALSTON H. BROWN & BRO.,

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SAND BROTHERS & CO.,

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GALVESTON, HARRISBURG AND SAN ANTONIO RAILWAY COMPANY

FIRST MORTGAGE 6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, DUE 1910.

Interest Feb. 1 and Aug. 1.

The undersigned offer for sale a limited amount of these bonds at PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST. Total issue of bonds authorized, \$15,000,000; said issue is in addition to 1,800,000 acres of land, selected and patented. The net earnings, interest payments, and surplus have been as follows:

	1879.	1877.	1876.	1875.
Net earnings	\$618,784	\$262,762	\$703,014	\$515,762
Interest	150,000	300,316	307,882	308,280
Surplus	\$468,484	\$262,147	\$403,132	\$479,478

The right is reserved to advance the price without notice. Further particulars furnished upon application.

ANTHONY, POOR & OLIPHANT,

No. 18 Broad-st., New-York.

TO INVESTORS AND SPECULATORS.—Rare chance. Stocks of valuable mining companies at cost. Taken as collateral or bought cheap at organization of companies. Am going out of business and will sell at one-tenth and one-twentieth of prices the companies sell for.

Call and investigate at BUREAU OF MINES, No. 202 Broadway, first floor.

Stocks in six companies, all full paid and unassessable. Shares \$10 and \$25 each.

10,000 shares or less; Co. sells at \$1 50; my price 9 cents per share.

15,000 shares; Co. sells at \$1 50; my price 22½ cents.

16,000 shares; Co. sells at \$12 my price 31½ cents.

18,000 shares; \$25 per share; Co. sells at \$3 50; my price 69½ cents.

20,000 shares, \$10 par share; Co. sells at \$1; my price 40 cents.

Sold in lots to suit. Any of the above exchanged for real estate, clear, or personal property, at double these prices.

INVESTMENT BONDS.

WE OFFER

COUNTY, CITY, AND RAILROAD BONDS,

BEARING 6, 7, AND 8 PER CENT.

These securities are safe and desirable for investment.

A. W. BEASLEY & CO.,

26 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

BOSTON AND NEW-YORK AIR LINE RAILROAD COMPANY.

A special meeting of the Boston and New-York Air Line Railroad Company will be held at the Common Council rooms in the City of Middletown, Conn., at 1 o'clock P. M. on THURSDAY, the 11th day of November, 1880, to take such action as may be deemed expedient as to authorizing the issue of the bonds of the company to an amount not exceeding \$500,000, and the execution of a mortgage of all the property, rights, and franchises of the company to secure the same; said bonds to be used solely in retiring the existing bonds of the company, or the bonds of any company which have been called in, and to do any other proper business incidental thereto. By order of the Executive Committee.

T. L. WATSON, Secretary.

PARTIES DESIROUS OF DEALING IN

STOCKS

should write to or call on the old Banking-house of

HOWES & COMPANY,

No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

(Formerly HOWES & MACY.)

This house transacts a general Stock Commission business with very large connections.

Interest allowed on deposits at 4 per cent. payable on demand.

FLINT AND PERE MARQUETTE RAILROAD CO.

Holders of receipts for the deposit of consolidated bonds can receive certificates for preferred stock in the proportion of one hundred dollars of preferred stock for each receipt issued by the various depositories.

E. A. V. POST, Chairman.
FRANCIS HATHAWAY.
LOUIS HOWE, Jr.
H. B. HYDE.
E. H. PYNE.
} Trustees.

No. 24 Pine-st., New-York, Oct. 11, 1880.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

31 PINE-ST., N. Y.

GOVERNMENT BONDS, MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

CHOICE RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.

C. B. WOOD. SAMUEL D. DAVIS.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, 24th October, 1880.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, Mr. WILLIAM L. HIGELOW was appointed one of the Assistant Secretaries of this company to fill the vacancy occasioned by the retirement of Mr. EDWARD H. AHERN, on account of continued ill-health.

J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.

BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

NO. 32 NEW-ST.,

(Next door to the Stock Exchange.)

STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission and carried as long as required, on favorable terms. Interest allowed on deposits.

Deposits received subject to check at sight.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1880.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE PROPOSALS for the sale of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, to the amount of [illegible] thousand dollars (\$300,000) in cash, for the sinking fund, at the office above named, up to 12 o'clock noon, on the 11th of November.

H. S. RUSSELL, Trustee.

A. A. A.—

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Corporations about issuing, and parties holding good interest-paying Bonds will do well to register the same with us for sale, thereby finding a ready market at high rates.

THOMAS & CO., No. 113½ Wall-st.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1880.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed from 3 P. M. of the 30th inst. to 10 A. M. of Nov. 16, 1880.

THEO. F. WOOD, Treasurer.

THE MINING RECORD, \$3 A YEAR; 25 cents a number. Contains valuable information. Facsimile Ceylon Blue Stamp paper sent to subscribers. Facsimile Coupon Bonds executed for Mining Stocks and other companies. Specimen copy sent free.

ALEX. DEL MAR, Editor and Publisher, 27 Park Place, New-York.

WANTED.

Missouri, Kansas and Texas Second Mortgage Coupons

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MISS CHAPMAN'S,

Late No. 7 E. Bandfield's,

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,

NO. 7 EAST 45th-ST., NEW-YORK.

Thorough training in the most thorough manner; each pupil receiving the personal supervision of Miss CHAPMAN. French and German practically taught. Lectures on History, by Prof. Lamberton. Class instruction and lectures in the German language and literature, by Prof. Stern.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 29. French and German languages practically taught. Thorough training in Primary and Secondary Departments. The course of study in the Collegiate Department meets all the demands for the higher education of women. Each pupil receives the personal supervision of Mrs. Reed.

Mr. WILLIAM'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 7 EAST 59th-ST., corner of BROADWAY. Reopens Sept. 29. Boys prepared for college, scientific schools and business; twenty-fifth year; location convenient; rooms on one floor, and expressly adapted; all the teachers have been in the school for years; no-cessions numerous and promotions; only good boys desired; rates moderate; no extras.

MISS COMSTOCK, 12 AND 14 WEST 40TH-ST. ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING and Day School. GERMAN AND ENGLISH KINDERGARTEN. Gymnasium. Reopens SEPTEMBER 29. Special and Classical Department. WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 29. SPECIAL NOTICE.—Art Class: Tuesdays and Fridays at 11 A. M. First lecture, Oct. 26.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,

CENTRAL PARK, NEW-YORK CITY.

Boarding and Day School for boys and young men of 7 to 20. Twenty-sixth year begins Sept. 20, 1880. For prospectus address Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH PROTestant Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 26 East 45th-st., (formerly in Paris), will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 30. Apply by letter until Sept. 15, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be in New-York.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,

NO. 923 6TH-AV.

Boarding and day school for young ladies and children. Twenty-third year begins Sept. 23.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. G. H. GARDNER, Principals.

EDUCATIONAL BUREAU, NO. 4 EAST 28th-st.—Miss HELEN DEGEN has opened a bureau for families in every branch of education; governesses, teachers, readers, lecturers, schools, and colleges supplied. Office hours, 10 to 4.

MISS ARCHARDS'

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

Offers unusual advantages for young ladies and children. Studies resumed Sept. 20. No. 40 East 20th-st.

MISS FREUDENFELD, FROM BERLIN, Teacher of German and Literature, is ready for private lessons and classes. Reference. Address No. 97 West 33d-st.

MISS WARREN, NO. 12 WEST 45TH-ST., will reopen her thoroughly healthy, delightful home school for little girls; boys fitted for college; primary department reopens Sept. 27.

D. S. EVERSON'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, Quarter 152d-st. and Broadway, opposite Reservoir Park. SCHOOL OPENS SEPT. 29.

SHORT LESSONS THOROUGHLY MASTERED.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH, FRENCH, and German school for young ladies and children, 218 W. 38th-st., formerly 252 W. 20th-st., reopened Sept. 20.

ART SCHOOL OF MISS H. S. BAYLIES, No. 1,155 Broadway, studio No. 9; moderate terms; attractive designs.

MRS. WALTON, NO. 62 EAST 59D-ST., Kindergarten and Primary School. Kindergarten Training Class.

SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN.—YOUNG Ladies and children. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER. ANNA C. LAMB.

THE MISSES NISBETT'S (ENGLISH LADIES) Boarding and Day School for young ladies. No. 45 East 41st-st.

CARTER'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING AND deportment, No. 23 East 14th-st., near 5th-av.; waltz taught rapidly.

THE MISSES PERINES

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 28 EAST 74TH-ST.

CLASS OF MR. NEWELL, NO. 115 EAST 86th-st., reopens Monday, Sept. 20.

DR. A. CALLISEN'S DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 121 West 42d-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 20.

MRS. AND MISS STERRY'S SCHOOLS, NO. 15 East 47th-st. and No. 16 West 14th-st., Sept. 20.

COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK, N. Y.—BOTH sexes. Thorough and classical. No extras but music. Opens Sept. 15. Send for catalogue. W. H. HANNISTER, A. M.

TEACHERS.

A LADY WITH MANY YEARS' EXPERIence, desires a position as day governess for English, French, and German, acquired abroad; Musical and artistic temperament; belles lettres and literature; has a specialty with beginners; would go a short distance in the country. Address E. L., No. 34 East 38th-st.

A YOUNG WOMAN OF EDUCATION DEsires a position as teacher in a gentleman's family or to travel with a lady; is highly qualified to fill office of copyist and correspondent; best of references. Call or address K. H. F., No. 450 7th-av.

INSTRUCTION IN OIL PAINTING.—AN artist would receive a limited number of pupils in his studio to study landscape and marine painting three times a week. Address INSTRUCTION, Box No. 214 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,268 Broadway.

ENGLISH GOVERNESS (CERTIFICATED) wishes daily engagement; English, French, Germ-and, music, singing; highest American and European references. A. C., No. 127 Maddongal-st., near Washington-square.

A GRADUATE OF NORMAL COLLEGE wishes a position in the families of the wealthy in the various English branches, or would take a position in some young lady's seminary. Address TEACHER, Box No. 211 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,268 Broadway.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH YOUNG LADY, educated abroad, position as visiting governess; English, French, German, and music. Address GERMANIA DELTA, Box No. 217 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,268 Broadway.

MR. OTTO W. FUETTERER, (GOETTINGEN University, Hanover.) Lessons in Classics and Mathematics. Close attention to German pronunciation. Vocal training. No. 153 West 33d-st.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER FROM Boston would give music and French lessons in exchange for meals. Address STRANGER, Box No. 213 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,268 Broadway.

SUCCESSFUL TEACHER DESIRES MORE engagements; piano or English. Address FORMER PUPIL, Box No. 206 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,268 Broadway.

A LADY, GOOD TEACHER, AND FINE pianiste, desires a few more pupils in music; high-est reference given. S. R., Box No. 241 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,268 Broadway.

A SCULPTOR DESIRES A FEW PUPILS in clay modeling; satisfactory terms. Box No. 209 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,268 Broadway.

FRENCH LESSONS BY PARISIAN LADY, making or pupil's residence; best references; terms moderate. MLLE. GERY, 109 West 32d-st., Room 3.

DAILY LESSONS WANTED BY A YOUNG Scotch governess, accustomed to Spanish, French, German, and music. Address A. M., No. 40 East 20th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,368 Broadway, south-east corner of 38d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COMPANION.—A LADY, LEAVING FOR EUrope, desires to secure a situation as companion to invalid, nursery governess, or any position of trust for a lady in her family; a comfortable home the consideration. Address E. C., Box No. 205 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,268 Broadway.

COMPANION.—BY AN AGREEABLE YOUNG Protestant woman from the country as useful companion; good seamstress; would do light chamber-work; willing and obliging; references. Address Faithful, Box No. 208 Times Up-town Office, 1,268 Broadway.

COMPANION &c.—A YOUNG LADY IN RE-duced circumstances desires a position as a companion to a lady; would be willing also to assist in housekeeping, &c.; best of references. Address L. M., Box No. 189 Osborne, Ontario, Canada.

COMPANION.—AMERICAN LADY OF GOOD AT-tainments, as companion to or nurse to lady or young invalid lady; no objection to country; references exchanged. Address Companion, Box 119 Times Office.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Lady wants situation for her girl; is an excellent chamber-maid and seamstress; has very strong reference. Apply at Broadway between the hours of 9 and 6 P. M., or No. 14 West 20th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A LADY LIVING AT NO. 7 Madison-av. wants to find a place for a young colored girl as first-class chamber-maid in a private family; has the best of City reference.

CHAMBER-MAID.—FIRST CLASS; IN PRIVATE family; good plain sewer; assist with children; willing and obliging; best City reference. Address M. H., Box No. 201 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,268 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND ASSIST WITH CHILdren. Apply at 1,268 Broadway, 4th floor, front room.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl willing to assist with washing; willing and obliging and not afraid of work; good reference. Call at No. 47 West 30th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a German young girl; best City reference. Call at No. 425 East 9th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; trustworthy and obliging. Call at No. 44 Irving-place.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman; 20 years in the country; City references. Address F. S., Box No. 204 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,268 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND PLAIN SEWING.—BY an American girl; has lived in the country; City reference. Seen, for two days, at No. 304 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS first-class cook and assist with washing, if required; best of City references; seen Monday. Call at No. 976 3d-av.

COOK.—A LADY WISHES A PLACE FOR HER Catholic cook; is honest and understands her business in all branches; highest references. Seen, till Wednesday, between 9 and 10 A. M., at No. 20 East 20th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-Class cook; thoroughly understands her business; over two years' City reference. Call at No. 158 West 20th-st., second floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE POLISH OR GERman woman; a good cook of home restaurant. Call at No. 206 West 40th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as first-class cook; would assist with washing. Apply, on Monday, between the hours of 8 and 6 P. M., at No. 14 West 20th-st.

DRESS-MAKER AND MILLINER.—AS plastic cutter, fitter, designer, and remodeler solicits patronage of private families by day or week, or will take work home at reasonable prices; refers to patrons. Address Unique, Box No. 201 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,268 Broadway.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED dress-maker; has been in one of the leading establishments in Paris; would like a few patrons; cutting, fitting, and remodeling a specialty; perfect fit guaranteed. Address Modiste, Box No. 203 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,268 Broadway.

DRESS-MAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—A first class; would assist or do plain sewing by the day or week; good operator on Wheeler and Wilson machine; references. Address M. Harrison, No. 118 West 11th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—THOROUGH CUTTER; PERfect fitter; latest styles; to cut and fit only; or would make engagement by day, at No.; references. Address Cutter, Box No. 209 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,268 Broadway.

DRESS-MAKER.—DESIRES WORK AT HOME; can cut and fit nicely; best references given if required. Address M. T., Box No. 280 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,268 Broadway.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A THOROUGH DRESS-maker; cutter, fitter, and operator; a few more engagements; reference given; to go home at night. Address No. 344 East 53d-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A THOROUGH DRESS-maker, cutter, fitter, and operator a few more engagements; reference given; to go home at night. Address No. 344 East 53d-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—WOULD LIKE A FEW MORE engagements in private families; a perfect fit guaranteed; City reference. Address M. S., Box No. 201 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,268 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN LADY of refinement and capability a position to take full charge of a gentleman's home; no objection to go south; reference unquestionable. Address Mrs. Herbert, Box No. 122 Times Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN ENGLISH WIDOW, age 35, 24 working housekeeper, or where other help is kept; unexceptionable reference. No trifers need address H. M. L., Box No. 206 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,268 Broadway.

NURSE.—EXPERIENCED AND CAREFUL PROTestant woman to take entire charge; brings infant up on bottle; good City reference; City or country. Call at No. 149 West 20th-st., shoe store.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN nurse, speaking French fluently, to take full charge of children; good reference. Address A. Z., Box No. 226 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,268 Broadway.

NURSE.—EXPERIENCED AND CAREFUL PROTestant woman to take entire charge; brings infant up on bottle; good City reference; City or country. Call at No. 149 West 20th-st., shoe store.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL TO travel with children and do plain sewing, or would take full charge of an infant; can be seen at present employer's, No. 110 West 42d-st.

NURSE.—AS CHILD'S NURSE BY A GOOD trustworthy and experienced girl; excellent City references. Call or address Nurse, No. 35 West 34th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAM stress a few more engagements; thoroughly understands cutting. Call at No. 344 East 51st-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY THE DAY, TO ASSIST A dress-maker. Address No. 220 East 24th-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED family or woman, washing, family or gentleman's, by the week, dozen, or day's work; good reference. Address Mrs. G. A. F., No. 344 West 41st-st.

WASHING.—BY FIRST-CLASS COLORED LAUNdress; family or single washing; good reference. Call or address No. 151 West 24th-st.

WASHING.—FAMILY AND GENTLEMEN'S washing at 75 cents per dozen. Call or address Mrs. Graham, No. 619 West 42d-st., second floor, front.

WASHING.—BY RESPECTABLE COLORED woman; family or gentlemen's washing; 75 cents per dozen. Call at No. 210 West 32d-st.

WASHING.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO take some more washing, by the month or dozen. Mrs. Graham, No. 619 8th-av.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A BOY WHERE he can be useful in an office or wholesale house. Address G., Box No. 180 Times Office.

MALES.

BAR-TENDER.—BY AN AMERICAN OF 23; good City reference. Address M. F., Box No. 210 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,268 Broadway.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; MARried, no children; man as coachman and generally useful; wife as waitress, cook, or laundress; both can give first-class City references; town or country. Address A. Z. F., Box NOAHII Times Up-town Office, No. 1,268 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTestant; good character as coachman and groom; good City reference; will use present employer if apply immediately before leaving for Europe. Address C. L. F., No. 120 East 32d-st., top bell.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN GOING ABROAD wishes to procure a situation for his coachman; he is a first-class coachman and reliable in every respect. Call or address James McKenna, No. 1,414 Broadway, care of Brown & Pray.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call or address H. G., No. 143 West 31st-st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN (no coachman or groom); can give good reference. Call or address, for two days, Groom, No. 35 East 32d-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A RELIABLE GERMAN MAN (as coachman; sober and industrious. Address R. G., No. 154 East 54th-st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK IN A PRIVATE FAMily or boarding-house; understands thoroughly his business; best reference. Address, by letter, P. Vering, No. 259 East 126th-st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COLORED MAN (as first-class cook in a boarding or club house; best City reference. Call at No. 146 West 19th-st.; Smith.

FURNACE-MAN.—A RESPECTABLE MAN would like to take care of a furnace; best City reference. Call or address W. C., 314 East 30th-st.

GARDENER—DAIRY-MAID.—BY A MARried man with no incumbrance; can take care of grounds, horses, and carriages; and his wife, if required, to take care dairy and poultry. Address J. R., care Alfred Bridgman, No. 376 Broadway.

GROOM OR WILL DO GENERAL WORK On a Place.—By a single young man; has long experience in the best of places; reference. Call on or address R. B., No. 101 East 30th-st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG IRISHMAN, just landed employment as waiter, &c.; neither drinks, smokes, nor chews; good address, Honest, &c. Address Hugh McDonald, corner 100th-st. and 5th-av.

WAITER.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITER BY A German single man in a private family; understands it; has the best City reference. Address T. T., No. 312 West 37th-st.

WAITER OR VALET.—BY A FRENCH WAITer or valet just come from Paris; four years' reference. Call or address, for one week, T. M., No. 208 Mercer-st.

WAITER.—IN PRIVATE FAMILY, BY EXPERIenced young German; best City reference. Box No. 240 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,268 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS waiter in a boarding-house or private family; with reference. Address H. O., No. 81 West 21st-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—A WOMAN WHO CAN SLEEP AT home, to do cooking, washing, and general cleaning for a lady and child; nurse kept. Apply Monday, at No. 149 West 41st-st., with reference from last place; wages, \$18.

A LADY GOING SOUTH FOR HER health wants a girl to wait on her; must be good seamstress and chamber-maid; references required; apply to-day and to-morrow, Grand Hotel, corner Broadway and 31st-st., Room No. 106.

WANTED.—A WAITER; FRENCH OR ITALIAN; in a private family; one who thoroughly understands his business. Apply at No. 49 West 36th-st., Monday, Nov. 1, between 2 and 4 P. M.

GAS-FIXTURES, &c.

GAS-FIXTURES.

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SOLD AT ALL CHEMISTS.

HAVRE, FRANCE.—A LADY AND GENTLEman, French Protestants, wish to receive into their family young (American, English) gentleman, or a small family desirous of acquiring the French language. A comfortable home is offered; unexceptionable references given and required. Address C. V., poste restante, Havre, France.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

OFFICES of the INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY and The New-York and Texas Land Company (limited) are removed from 23 Nassau- to 49 Cedar-st., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,368 Broadway, south-east corner of 38d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

ONE LARGE, SUNNY, WELL FURNISHED room to let with board; location within two blocks of the Windsor; any within 10 doors of 6th-av. Call at No. 87 Dean-st. Address C. L. Scott, Box No. 238 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,268 Broadway.

A LADY LIVING ALONE DESIRES TO rent a parlor floor, with or without board, to a gentleman willing to pay liberally; all the refinements and surroundings of a good home are offered. Address MADISON-AVENUE, Box No. 138 Times Office.

TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., NO. 34, WEST.—Boarders wanted; elegantly furnished parlor with private bath-rooms; bedrooms, and small rooms for student and clerk, with first-class German table; reference required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING ON MURRAY Hill will rent their parlor floor of three rooms, handsomely furnished, with or without table; references required and given. Address LOSER, Box No. 215 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,268 Broadway.

NO. 17 EAST 21ST-ST., MADISON AND 5th sts.—Handsomely furnished and convenient third floor of five rooms; rented to 30 November; private table only; highest references.

MR. H. E. SUMNER,

No. 30 University-place,

offers suites, with private table and baths, and commodious connecting rooms, with board.

THIRTIETH-ST., NO. 5 EAST, THREE doors from 5th-av.; families can be accommodated with parlor and second floor; private table only; best references given and required.

THREE HANDSOME, SQUARE ROOMS, with board; sunny exposure; folding parlor bedstead if required; house and location first-class; references. Call at No. 19 East 40th-st., near 5th-av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 34TH-ST. HAVE a third floor to let, with board; no other boarders; references exchanged. Address L., Box 251 Times Up-town Office, 1,268 Broadway.

ELEGANT FLOORS, NEWLY FURNISHED, with private table, by the year; 30th-st., near Madison-av., Address H., Box No. 228 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,268 Broadway.

NO. 135 LEXINGTON-AV.—CORNER ROOMS for families or gentlemen; house and table first-class; reference.

PARLOR FLOOR, CONSISTING OF THREE rooms, to let, with board; also hall-rooms. Nos. 106 and 108 East 23d-st.

NO. 46 IRVING-PLACE.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms to let with board; also a few table boarders wanted.

WITH BOARD—NO. 38 EAST 29TH-ST.—Third floor front rooms for gentlemen; also, single rooms; references.

SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM, WITH board for two; also, single room for gentleman. No. 61 West 56th-st.

NO. 220 LEXINGTON-AV.—AMERICAN FAMily offering unexceptionable, with first-class board, choice of front rooms; reference.

NO. 273 MADISON-AV.—ELEGANT ROOMS for party of adults; private table only; reference.

NO. 33 5TH-AV.—ELEGANT SECOND FLOOR, front sunny room; superior board; large sunny fourth floor room.

NO. 34 WEST 19TH-ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with board, singly and en suite; house and location first class; references.

FOR GENTLEMEN OR GENTLEMAN AND wife, with board, in private family, handsomely furnished; excellent table; reference. No. 137 West 31st-st.

NO. 28 WEST 31ST-ST.—ELEGANT APARTments, with private table if desired; also single rooms; references.

NO. 30 WEST 33D-ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished parlor floor, with private table.

WITH BOARD.—A NICE WELL FURNISHED room with fire, at No. 7 East 40th-st.

NO. 145 EAST 21ST-ST.—NEWLY FURnished rooms with unexceptionable board.

NO. 206 WEST 44TH-ST.—SECOND-STORY front alcove room, with board; also hall room.

NO. 23 EAST 46TH-ST.—ONE LARGE, SUNNY front room to let, with board. References.

NO. 34 WEST 38TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished back parlor and hall room, with board.

FIFTH-AV., NOS. 741 AND 743.—A LARGE, pleasant room, with board, for gentleman and wife.

NO. 41 WEST 32D-ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with first-class board. H. A. GURTIS.

NO. 18 EAST 33D-ST.—SECOND FLOOR, with first-class board; rooms for single gentlemen.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED PERMANENTLY IN an American family by a gentleman, wife, and daughter; two or three rooms required together; good location up town; liberal and prompt pay will be given for a comfortable home. Address, giving full particulars, L., Box No. 2,956 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—BOARD, BETWEEN 14TH-ST. AND Harlem, and 3d and 8th avs., for gentleman, wife, two children (aged 7 and 9), and nurse. Address, stating terms and accommodations, CHAS. MERWIN, Post Office Box No. 4,284.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A SMALL STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, centrally located, would let a large, handsomely furnished room to one or two gentlemen, with breakfast; the best of reference required. Address M., Box No. 211 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,268 Broadway.

AT NO. 9 WAVERLEY-PLACE, OPPOSITE Judge Hilton's, newly furnished suite for gentlemen only; breakfast if desired; reference to occupants for more than 10 years.

NEAR NEW UNION LEAGUE CLUB-HOUSE.—A private family will let two furnished rooms to gentlemen having unexceptionable reference. Address, giving real name, HUTLEDGE, Station E.

ELEGANT FLOORS TO RENT BY THE year to gentlemen only; will furnish new to suit their taste; 38th-st., near 3d-av. Address C., Box No. 253 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,268 Broadway.

NO. 353 5TH-AV., NEAR 28TH-ST.—Apartments for gentlemen; handsome parlor and bedroom adjoining; also a desirable single room; references required.

A LARGE PLEASANT ROOM, WITH SOUTHern exposure, also closet, with hot and cold water; suited for man and wife or single gentleman. No. 343 West 30th-street.

FURNISHED ROOMS IN FIRST-CLASS House, near 5th-av. and 44th-st.; also, desk or a office and bedrooms. H. E. A., Box No. 208 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,268 Broadway.

BASEMENT PARLOR, HANDSOME PARlor floor, with extension; second floor rooms; hall room; furniture entirely new. No. 68 4th-av.

NICELY FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR, also 3d-story front (separate); other rooms; reference. No. 147 East 20th-st.

NO. 7 WEST WASHINGTON-PLACE.—A newly furnished second-story front double room, with gas, \$8; also, one at \$6 50; references.

NO. 11 WEST 30TH.—NEWLY AND ELEgantly furnished suite of five connecting rooms; bath and all conveniences.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentlemen; use of bath; clubs, and Delmonico's. No. 55 West 25th-st.

NO. 150 WEST 23D-ST.—HANDSOME PARlor floor and other rooms to let, without board; references.

NO. 21 WEST 27TH-ST.—ELEGANT PARlors, extra in size and appointments; good rooms on top floor.

A FEW HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, without board; terms low to permanent parties. No. 6 West 30th-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTments, with modern conveniences; southern exposure, for gentleman only. No. 32 West 32d-st.

NO. 13 PARK-AV.—SUITE OR ROOMS ON third floor, or single, in small family.

NO. 117 EAST 17TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let, without board.

ROOMS WANTED.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE FRONT rooms; desirable location and accommodations; no objection to one gentleman requiring unexceptionable references. Address CASH AND PERMANENCE, Box No. 155 Times Office.

HOTELS.

BUCKINGHAM HOTEL,

5TH-AV. AND 50TH-ST.,

(Opposite Cathedral.)

JOSLIN & FULLER, Proprietors.

Delightfully situated in the very centre of the most fashionable residence, churches, schools, &c.; near the Grand Central Railroad Depot, within three minutes' walk of the elevated road and Madison-av. cars.

Patronized by the best Families of Europe and America.

CONDUCTED ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

Restaurant unsurpassed; charges reasonable.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S

SCHOOL FOR DANCING,

No. 681 5TH-AV.

For terms, days, &c., send for a circular. The new Polo quadrille, by Allen Dodworth, just published by Wm. A. Pond & Co., is worthy of attention.

C. H. RIVERS, NO. 175 STATE, CORNER of COURT ST., Brooklyn, Adelphi Academy for Dancing; branches, South Brooklyn and Jersey City, N. J. Classes now forming. Send for circular.

ATMER, TRENOR'S, BROADWAY AND 52D-ST. Lessons every day and evening. Send for circular. Parents and intending pupils are welcome visitors.

ALEX. MACGREGOR'S SCHOOL FOR DANCing, No. 12 24th-st., near 5th-av. Private lessons any time. For classes, send for circulars.

CARL MARWIG'S

School for Dancing, No. 49 Madison-av.

MR. BLASKOWSKI'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING reopens at No. 1,476 Broadway

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

FACTS FOR THE FOOLISH.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE AFTER ANOTHER MUTUAL STOCK COMPANY.

Messrs. Cudlip & Oakley, attorneys employed by the Law Committee of the Stock Exchange to break up swindling stock firms and companies, have obtained an order from Judge Lawrence, of the Supreme Court, requiring Michel P. Caffe, of No. 37 West Forty-second-street, President; Laurent De Fossa, who resides at the same place, Treasurer, and Charles M. Wyant, of No. 139 West Forty-eighth-street, Secretary of the "Mutual Stock Operating Company," doing business at Nos. 40 and 42 Broadway, to appear before him, in Chambers, to-morrow, and submit to an examination as to their methods of doing business and the condition of the company. The action is taken on behalf of several stockholders in the company, holders in the aggregate of 865 shares of stock, who allege that the company is insolvent and desire the appointment of a Receiver. According to the affidavits of these persons, the company was formed on or about the 30th of November, 1879, by Caffe, De Fossa, and one Leon Carpentier. Its capital was then 20,000 shares of a par value of $5 each. In February, 1880, Wyant was appointed Secretary in place of Carpentier. On June 1 1880, the capital was increased to $250,000, and on Aug. 31 it was further increased to $500,000. According to the circular sent out by the managers relative to this last increase, 48,556 shares voted, from which it is argued that Caffe & Co. must have received for the sale of shares at least $207,780. Since the formation of the company real or pretended dividends have been declared and paid monthly. On Oct. 1 a dividend of 54 cents per share was declared, payable on Oct. 10, but when the plaintiffs went to collect theirs they were offered scrip in lieu of cash.

The company is the pioneer and largest of the "mutual stock" companies, three of which were recently squelched by the Postmaster-General. It is not incorporated. The founders named above constituted themselves, in a set of by-laws which they drew up, officers, Directors, and sole managers. The only exception they claimed was a brokerage of one-sixteenth of 1 per cent on all transactions in behalf of the company, and this was made to cover all general and office expenses although neither of the three is a member of the Stock Exchange, and consequently cannot have business transacted for him therein at less than double the commission charged. Another inducement held out to subscribers was the "personal guarantee" of the managers to secure the redemption of the stock at any time at par. A third was the privilege given to each shareholder of a right to examine the books of the concern under certain restrictions.

In the circulars with which Caffe & Co. flooded the country, they put forth the claim: "to be warned in time of the impending rise and decline of such and such stocks, in the same manner as with respect to the weather people are warned by the United States Signal Service." The publication of this absurdity in THE TIMES, coincident with the narration of the stoppage of three similar concerns, caused a run upon the Mutual Stock Operating Company, which Michel Caffe & Co. met by the redemption of shares presented during two hours. They then suspended and issued a circular to the stockholders calling a meeting for Nov. 1 to discuss the advisability of changing their method of operating. Subsequently, as has already been published in THE TIMES, they sent out another circular asking stockholders to sign an agreement giving them full power to do whatever they pleased with the money already paid in in exchange for their simple personal guarantee that it would be honestly used. To some of the stockholders this was not altogether satisfactory. These desired to investigate the books, but permission was refused. Hence the present suit.

Messrs. Cudlip & Oakley will be assisted by Mr. Robert Sewall of Sewall and Pierce, as counsel. The defendants have retained ex-Judge Fullerton and John R. Dos Passos.

DISCUSSING THE BALLOTS.

THE INTERPRETATION PUT BY THE POLICE BOARD ON A LAW POINT.

At a meeting of the Board of Police, yesterday, Mr. Nichols offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the unanimous opinion of this board that the terms "Caption" and "Indorsement" are used in the Election laws of this State in relation to ballots, distinctively, and are intended to designate the words which are to appear on the outside of ballots when folded; that the ballots hereto attached being facsimiles of the ballots voted by the Republican Party and by the Democratic Party for use at the coming election, having the words required by law printed in the type prescribed by law upon the inside of the ballots, without any caption upon the inside, are legal and proper ballots; and that the inspectors of Election appointed by this board are hereby informed that in the opinion of this board it will be legal to receive and canvass all ballots in the form of the said ballots hereto attached which may be voted by electors entitled to vote.

President French asked what the object was of the resolution and what effect it would have if adopted. Mr. Nichols said that many Democrats and Republicans did not understand what the word "caption" used in the law meant. The general opinion was that a legal ballot required a heading inside, and an indorsement to appear on the outside when the ballot was folded. The resolution was offered to prevent inspectors from rejecting ballots not headed and indorsed. Mr. French did not think that the Board of Police could legally instruct Inspectors of Election. Gen. Smith asked what was Mr. French's interpretation of the word caption. Mr. French said that he understood it to mean a heading, which, when the ballot was folded, could appear outside as an indorsement. Mr. French did not see why the resolution should pass. If the board were to hold that a ballot to be legal should have both a caption and an indorsement, would that throw out a single ballot not in conformity with such holding? Mr. Mason said that the resolution would not do any harm. It was adopted, and the Chief of the Bureau of Elections was instructed to send a copy of it to each Board of Inspectors of Election.

D. Rooney, of No. 200 Mott-street, has complained that the Board of Inspectors of Election of the Twentieth Election District of the Sixteenth Assembly District refused to mark in their register the name of a man who was challenged for having made a bet on the election. Charges were preferred against the Inspectors, and they will be tried to-morrow at Police Head-quarters.

GREAT GALES ON THE ATLANTIC.

A WATER-LOGGED BARK, A VESSEL IN FLAMES, AND A STEAMER'S BROKEN SHAFT.

The incoming vessels brought further news yesterday of the ravages of the storms which have recently prevailed on the Atlantic. An unsuccessful attempt was made by a boat's crew belonging to the Anchor Line steam-ship California to rescue the crew of another British vessel which was in a water-logged condition. During the afternoon of the 30th inst., the California sighted a bark which was apparently in distress. She proved to be the Macedonia of Newcastle, England, commanded by Capt. Parker, and bound from Pensacola for Berwick, England, with lumber. She had experienced heavy weather, and, springing a leak, had finally become water-logged. Her crew desired to abandon her, but owing to the heavy northerly sea and strong gale which prevailed they did not dare to launch their boat. A life-boat was lowered from the California and made its way to within a short distance of the Macedonia. The sea was too heavy for the life-boat to come alongside the bark, and the officer in charge of the former directed the sailors to jump into the water on the lee side of the vessel. They seemed, however, to lack the nerve necessary to make the plunge. When it was getting dark the officer in charge of the life-boat decided to return to the California. His men had a hard struggle through the heavy seas before they reached the steamer's side. The California remained hove to during the night in the expectation of rescuing the imperiled crew in the morning. Shortly before midnight the two vessels exchanged signals, but when day broke nothing could be seen of the Macedonia. It was late in the afternoon before the California, having failed to find any traces of the bark, proceeded on her course. The officers of the California do not think that the timber-laden Macedonia foundered during the night, although she was lying down low in the sea with 10 feet of water in her hold. When the attempt to rescue crew was made the Macedonia was in latitude 46° 42', and longitude 51° 57'.

The ship Annie M. Small, which arrived from Rio yesterday, met with 10 days of very heavy westerly gales in the neighborhood of the Cape of Good Hope early in August. The rudder-head was sprung below the transom, sails were blown away, and she rolled heavily in the high seas, shipping great quantities of water. The rudder was secured temporarily by means of tackle, and the bark was brought into Cape Town for repairs. While lying there, on Aug. 17, a heavy westerly gale set in, and, although both bow anchors were out, the bark would have been driven ashore but for an extra anchor which was let go. Heavy northwesterly gales have been experienced by the bark during the past fortnight.

The ship Livingstone, which arrived from Barrow yesterday, was caught in a hurricane on the 23d inst. The wind during the early morning blew almost around the compass, carrying away sails, while heavy seas broke over the decks, sweeping everything moveable overboard. At 5 A. M. she was lying under bare poles, and immense volumes of water were pouring over the decks. Late in the afternoon the weather moderated.

The ship Nevada, from Antwerp, was in latitude 49° 30', and longitude 6°, on the evening of the 22d, when a gale set in, and at midnight increased to a hurricane. For 18 hours the storm raged and the heavy seas swept over the vessel, which was frequently laid on her beam ends. Capt. Jaillebet, of the German bark Mozart, from Hamburg, says that he has been 18 days on this side of the Newfoundland Banks with head gales. On Sept. 18, while in the North sea, a seaman named Lersan Kauss fell overboard from one of the upper topsail yards and was drowned.

The schooner City of Chester, which arrived from Florida with lumber on Friday evening, met with a violent gale off the Southern coast on the 21st. Some of the rigging was carried away, the vessel sprung a leak, and it became necessary to throw overboard a portion of the deck load.

The brig Henry Aubrey, from the Barbados, spoke the steam-ship United States, bound from Boston for Savannah, at 7 A. M. on Friday, about 40 miles off the Delaware Light-ship. She reported having broken her shaft, but was in need of no immediate assistance. She had refused the offer of a bark to tow her into the Breakwater a few hours before.

Capt. Paterson, of the British bark Belgium, which arrived from Lynn yesterday, reports that during the night of the 16th, in latitude 46° 30' and longitude 42° 30', it was blowing a gale. Suddenly the horizon became illuminated, and a burning vessel was discovered some 17 miles distant. It was impossible to make out her nationality, but the Captain thinks that she was a bark. A short time after the blazing wreck was lost sight of, the British bark Richard, bound east, was spoken. Capt. Peterson gave her the bearings of the burning vessel.

The German steam-ship Graf Bismarck, from Rio Janeiro had very strong northerly gales and high seas during the latter part of the voyage. Nearly all of the European steam-ships report having encountered severe weather.

SARA BERNHARDT'S WARDROBE.

Sara Bernhardt's wardrobe was not so extensive as the Customs officers had anticipated. All goods which she was willing to swear she had worn one or more times were admitted duty free. Those which she admitted to be new were appraised at 12,000f., and she paid duty on them to the amount of between $1,600 and $1,700. She has, however, forwarded a protest to the Treasury Department asking that this sum be refunded on the ground that the goods levied upon are "tools of her trade," a point on which Secretary Sherman recently made an adverse decision in the case of Col. Mapleson.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

The programme which the American Jockey Club has arranged for election day is an admirable one, and will doubtless afford some fine sport to the thousands of spectators who will be present if the weather is good. Five contests are to be decided, including a dash of three-quarters of a mile, a handicap of a mile and three-quarters, a mile and a quarter, and a mile and a furlong in heats; also a dash at the same distance and a handicap steeple-chase over the full course. The amount of money given for the day is $3,000. The racing will commence at 1 o'clock P. M.

A FATAL MISTAKE.

Druggists make a fatal mistake in charging the enormous prices they do for everything.

Messrs. W. B. HIKER & SON, of No. 243th-av., one of the oldest and most reliable drug firms in the City, have been the first to recognize this fact, and are now selling all drugs, medicines, and proprietary articles at the lowest possible prices; for instance, dollar articles from 50 cents upward, 50-cent articles from 30 cents, and 25-cent articles as low as 15 cents, while for general medicines they charge about one-half the usual prices.

In fact, they DIVIDE THEIR PROFITS with their customers, making it to the interest of every one to deal with them. That their policy is fully appreciated by the public is proved by the immense increase in their business.

Buy your medicines of HIKER & SON, and you may feel assured that what you get is genuine and of the very best.—*Advertisement.*

ESTABLISHED 1853.

F. BOOSS & BRO

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE FURS.

SEALSKIN SACQUES

And Fur-lined Garments a Specialty.

449 BROADWAY AND 26 MERCER-ST.,

BETWEEN HOWARD AND GRAND STS.,

NEW-YORK.

DEGRAAF AND TAYLOR,

Nos. 47 and 49 West 14th-st.,

RUNNING THROUGH TO

NO. 48 WEST 13TH-ST.,

BET. 5TH AND 6TH AVS.,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

FURNITURE,

BEDDING, AND DECORATIONS.

CONCEDED TO HAVE THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY, MODERN AND ANTIQUE DESIGNS, ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES, AT ATTRACTIVE CASH PRICES.

DEGRAAF & TAYLOR.

PASSENGER ELEVATOR.

FALL CARRIAGES.

BROWN & PRAY,

BROADWAY AND 39TH-ST.,

HAVE AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF ALL DESIRABLE AND FASHIONABLE STYLES OF THE FINEST QUALITY, INCLUDING SOME SPECIALTIES NOT TO BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

CARRIAGES AND Road Wagons.

F. A. O. SCHWARZ,

FORMERLY AT 815 BROADWAY, HAS REMOVED TO THE LARGE NEW STORE

42 EAST 14th-st.,

UNION SQUARE,

WHERE ALL THE NEW IMPORTATIONS OF

TOYS

DOLLS FANCY GOODS AND NOVELTIES ARE NOW UNPACKED.

A CALL RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

See Label. Beware of Cheap Spring Powders. No other BAKING POWDER Co. has been awarded Medals for Purity and Excellence.

Daniell & Son

Broadway and Eighth-street.

In calling attention to the goods described below we desire to impress the reader with the fact that, while our goods cannot be surpassed for beauty, texture, quality, and finish, we are equally positive that our prices will be found, after an honest and intelligent examination, to be the lowest yet quoted this season.

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS PLUSHES, VELVETS, &C.

WE SHALL OFFER THE COMING WEEK A SMALL LOT OF BLACK SILKS OF THE CELEBRATED MANUFACTURE OF DUCOTE, OF LYONS. THESE GOODS WERE MADE EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE PARIS AND LONDON MARKETS, AND ARE VERY MUCH FINER FINISH THAN SILKS USUALLY SOLD IN THIS CITY. PRICES ARE $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, AND $2 50 PER YARD.

THIS LOT BEING SMALL, AND PURCHASED AT A LARGE DISCOUNT FROM THE COST OF IMPORTATION, AN EARLY VISIT SHALL BE NECESSARY TO SECURE THE GREATEST BARGAIN IN BLACK SILKS YET OFFERED.

36 PIECES HEAVY BLACK SILK BROCADES AT $1 PER YARD.

100 PIECES 21-INCH HEAVY GRAIN COLORED SILKS AT $1 50 A YARD; WORTH AT LEAST $1 75.

50 PIECES BLACK LYONS DRESS SATINS AT $1 AND $1 12 A YARD; WORTH $1 25 AND $1 50.

ALSO, LARGE LINES OF BLACK BROCADED SATINS, BROCADED VELVETS, PLUSHES, &c., AT THE MOST TEMPTING PRICES.

SPECIAL.

ABOUT 400 REMNANTS BLACK SILKS, IN LENGTHS FROM TWO TO SIXTEEN YARDS, WILL BE CLOSED OUT VERY CHEAP.

Millinery.

20 cases LIGHT AND DARK FELTS, from 50c. UP.

200 dozen TRIMMED DERBYS, ALL COLORS, from 60c.

51 cases BEAVERS, ALL SHADES, $1 67 AND UP.

25 cases SILK PLUSH AND CHENILLE HATS, from $1 34.

500 dozen CHILDREN'S TRIMMED HATS, 90c. each.

BONNETS AND HAT FRAMES IN EVERY DESIRED SHAPE.

ALSO, 800 CARTONS FANCY RIBBONS, ALL WIDTHS, AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

NOVELTIES IN MILLINERY SILKS, BEADED LACES, CHENILLE TRIMMINGS, ORNAMENTS, &c.

500 DOZEN OSTRICH PLUMES, LEADING COLORS, $1 EACH.

300 DOZEN NATURAL OSTRICH PLUMES, RICH QUALITY, $1 30 EACH.

Daniell & Son

Broadway and Eighth-street.

Trimmings.

WE CANNOT GIVE ANY IDEA OF THE MAGNITUDE OF OUR STOCK OF PASSEMENTERIES AND FRINGES THROUGH AN ORDINARY NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENT, FOR WE HAVE SO MANY STYLES AND WIDTHS THAT ENUMERATION IS SIMPLY OUT OF THE QUESTION.

OUR BUTTONS ARE EQUALLY ATTRACTIVE, AND NOTHING BUT A PERSONAL EXAMINATION WILL CONVINCE THE MOST ECONOMICAL AS WELL AS THE MOST WEALTHY THAT OUR STOCK CAN SUPPLY THEIR TASTES OR NEEDS, BE THEY SIMPLE OR EXTRAVAGANT.

SPECIALTIES FOR THE WEEK.

COLORED BEADED BANDS, MAGNIFICENT IN DESIGN AND SUPERB IN COLORING, $2 75 EACH; IMPORTED TO SELL FOR $5.

PASSEMENTERIES, HEAVILY BEADED, 2¼ INCHES WIDE, 50c. PER YARD, CONSIDERED CHEAP AT $1.

FRINGES, 4 INCHES WIDE, AT 50c., GENERALLY SOLD AT 75c.

ALSO,

GIRDLES, BAILS, RINGS, CORDS, ORNAMENTS, &c., IN EVERY DESIGN AND STYLE MANUFACTURED.

Laces.

LADIES SHOPPING SHOULD NOT MISS CALLING AND EXAMINING THE WONDERFUL BARGAINS WE OFFER IN CREAM AND BLACK SPANISH LACES, VIZ., 4 INCHES WIDE, 24c. YARD.

4¼ INCHES ALL SILK FRENCH LACE, 19c. YARD; 5 INCHES WIDE, 24c.; WORTH 35c.

THE LEADING NOVELTIES IN IMITATION LACES—NEWPORT, VERMICELLI, POINT ROSE, POINT VENICE D'ALENCON, &c.

SPECIAL BARGAINS FOR THE COMING WEEK IN REAL TORCHON LACES, 2¼ INCHES WIDE, 12c. YARD; WORTH 17c.

STILL ADDING SPECIAL BARGAINS IN OUR ANTIQUE LACE DEPARTMENT. REAL ANTIQUE LACE, 4¼ INCHES WIDE, 18c.; WORTH 24c.

42-INCH BUNTING, ALL LINEN, 19c. YARD, WORTH 27c.

JUST OPENED, 2,000 REAL ANTIQUE LACE TIDIES, 48c.; REAL ANTIQUE MATS, 20c., WORTH 29c.

HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF CREAM AND BLACK SPANISH FICHUS, $1 12, WORTH $1 45.

REAL AND MADE-UP LACES IN MOST ENTRANCING VARIETY AND AT EQUALLY CAPTIVATING PRICES.

INFORMATION ON ALL MATTERS OF DRESS FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

Daniell & Son

Broadway and Eighth-street.

CARPETS.

CROSSLEY'S

Great Sale of VELVETS Continued.

FINE VELVET CARPETS

FROM $1 25 AND $1 35 PER YARD, USUALLY SOLD AT $2.

MOQUETTES,

WITH BORDERS, AT $1 85 PER YARD, WORTH $2 50.

Body Brussels

IN THE NEWEST DESIGNS, WITH BORDERS TO MATCH, FROM $1 35 PER YARD.

Tapestry Brussels,

75c., 85c., AND 90c., WITH BORDERS FOR EVERY PATTERN.

Eastern Rugs in All Sizes.

OIL-CLOTHS AND LINOLEUM, in all widths.

AN INSPECTION OF THESE SPECIAL OFFERINGS WILL REPAY YOU.

740 & 742 BROADWAY,

NEAR ASTOR-PLACE.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.

Fall Novelties in Flemish, Antique, and Persian Tapestries, Turcoman Rideaux, Oriental Portières, Madras and Crete Muslins, &c., &c.

BROADWAY & 19TH-ST.

A. S. FLANDRAU & CO.

SETH C. KETES. DANIEL T. WILSON.

FINE CARRIAGES

OF THE BEST CLASS,

FITTED WITH RUBBER-CUSHIONED AXLES.

ELEGANT TOWN CARRIAGES,

BROUGHAMS, LANDAUS, LANDAULETS, COUPES, T-CARTS, VILLAGE CARTS, &c.

NOW AT OUR WAREROOMS,

NOS. 372 AND 374 BROOME-ST.

HERMAN TROST & CO.,

Nos. 42, 50, 52, and 54 Murray-st., New-York.

Importers of Copeland's, Wedgwood's, and Minton's

DRESDEN CHINA

Established since 1830.

DINNER SETS.

A SPECIALTY: Fancy Porcelain Plates from all porcelain-producing countries, for DINNER, DESSERT, FRUIT, FISH, GAME, ornaments of dining-rooms, as Cabinet Pieces, and for collectors of rare China.

New articles constantly received from our houses in PARIS and LIMOGES, and from our collectors in Japan and China.

GILMAN COLLAMORE & CO.

PORCELAIN LAMPS.

EMBROIDERED SCREENS.

FAIENCES, &c.

19 Union-square, West, N. Y.

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BANKERS, MERCHANTS,

AND

BUSINESS MEN

OF THE

CITY OF NEW-YORK

CORDIALLY RECOMMEND

THE ELECTION OF

WM. R. GRACE

AS

MAYOR OF THIS CITY.

THEY BELIEVE THAT IF ELECTED MR. GRACE WILL DISCHARGE THE DUTIES OF HIS OFFICE FAITHFULLY AND INDEPENDENTLY OF ANY CLIQUE OR FACTION, AND IN A MANNER ACCEPTABLE TO ALL WHO DESIRE AN ECONOMICAL AND JUST ADMINISTRATION OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

New-York, Oct. 26, 1880.

ANSON PHELPS STOKES, 45 Wall-st.
F. P. OLCOTT, 45 Wall-st.
WILLIAMS, BLAKE & CO., 1 William-st.
C. O. ABEL, 26 South William-st.
O. LUDMANN & CO., 4 South William-st.
PHIL. PONFORT, 51 Beaver-st.
D. P. DARNALL, 26 Beaver-st.
I. FERRER, 26 Beaver-st.
GALWAY & CASADO, 57 Broad-st.
BRUGIERE & CO., 62 South-st.
O. GLOVER, 62 Pine-st.
GLOVER & CO., 62 Pine-st.
JULES SAZERAC & CO., 109 Water-st.
FISCHER & KELLER, 60 Beaver-st.
PETER ROUJADE, 47 Broad-st.
EDWIN J. HANKS, 6 Wall-st.
JNO. S. MANNING, 6 Wall-st.
W. HENRY BAILLIE, 41 Wall-st.
W. J. MORRIS, 111 Broadway.
WM. PRITCHARD, 35 Pearl-st.
C. C. CAMPBELL, 141 Broadway.
ALEX. CAMPBELL, 141 Broadway.
W. SCELLY, 601 6th-av.
WILSON MACDONALD, 272 6th-av.
GEO. S. HULL, 40 Broadway.
ISAAC T. FROST, 238 Front-st.
A. THURIES, 4 South William-st.
EDWARD FLASH, 31 Broad-st.
FRANCIS CORMAC, 57 Beaver-st.
CLEMENT HERBDT & CO., 98 Water-st.
JOHN O'DONOHUE'S SONS, 96 Front-st.
A. JAMES REID & CO., 41 Broadway.
S. F. DENZI & CO., Manufacturers, 24 Dey-st.
IRVING S. HUNT, 104 Pearl-st.
F. M. ROBINSON & CO., 195 Pearl-st.
WM. C. ROSS, 64 and 66 Wall-st.
CHAS. S. BEYCH, 53 Front-st.
WM. A. COLE, 52 W. 13th-st.; Wilcox & Co., 41 Broadway.
C. SCHERMERHORN, JR., & Sons & Co., 17 S. William-st.
TH. MICHEL, 37 William-st.
JAMES F. BOYD, of Boyd & Hincken, 9 William-st.
JOHN T. WILSON & CO., 62 Fulton-st.
AUGUST CORNIUS, of Cornius & Taschendorf, 45 Broad-st.
E. F. VAN INGEN, 43 Broad-st.
R. B. COLE, 43 Broad-st.
JAMES B. BOUCK, 111 Broad-st.
A. H. ROGERS, 14 Pearl-st.
C. AM BRUNT, 60 Beaver-st.
N. BIDDLE, 37 William-st.
A. T. HENEY, 28 Coenties-slip.
ISAAC E. REED, of Isaac E. Reed & Co., 8 State-st.
HENRY F. WINHAM, 140 Pearl-st.
CHR. HYLLESTED & CO., 7 South William-st.
MURCHISON & CO., 74 Wall-st.
MACAULEY & CO., 37 William-st.
R. A. LANCASTER & CO., 66 Broadway.
CLARKE, REEVES & CO., 71 Broadway.
W. S. PINNEY & CO., 52 Broadway.
WM. BEARDE, 40 Broadway.
R. B. WILSON, 52 Broadway.
C. FOOTE, 40 Broadway.
A. M. LAW, 158 Broadway.
J. M. LAWSON, 109 Broadway.
T. E. PINNEY, 52 Broadway.
HASELL McARNEY & CO., cor. Church and Rector.
BERRING & CO., 47 and 49 Pearl-st.
A. M. BININGER & CO., 47 Front-st.
J. P. PEPPARD, 45 Front-st.
OWEN BYRNE, 67 Wall-st.
LEWIS BROS., 109 Pearl-st.
J. COLLIGAN, 71 Water-st.
R. W. WOODS, 69 Water-st.
JNO. KERSHEY & CO., 68 Pearl-st.
JAMES DOYLE & CO., 52 Front-st.
GEO. W. ZIDD, 36 Water-st.
GEO. S. ROBINSON, 7 and 9 Water-st.
A. W. HOWARD, 102 Broad-st.
C. D. F. MEIER, 45 Broad-st.
BENJ. F. MILLS, 34 Old-slip.
HERMANN HATJER & BRO., 77 Water-st.
P. W. ENGS & BRO., 108 Front-st.
ARGUIMBAU WALLIS & CO., 39 South William-st.
B. LIENAU & CO., 107 Front-st.
PARKE ALLEN & CO., 41 Broadway.
D. DORLER & CO., 118 Beaver-st.
HENRY E. SPRAGUE, 36 Front-st.
W. WILSON & CO., 62 Beaver-st.
T. THORN, 36 South William-st.
PHELAN & DUVAL, 36 South William-st.
OSCAR O. FRIEDLANDER, 36 Broadway.
MURPHY & MCCORMICK, of 135 Pearl-st.
P. R. COPELAND, 44 Water-st.
T. W. WILSON & CO., 37 Beaver-st.
DUTEL & KNOWLTON, 37 Beaver-st.
THOMPSON, MOORE & CO., 58 Front-st.
ISAAC ROSENFELD, 140 Water-st.
H. SCHUBART & CO., 160 Water-st.
F. SCALES BRUCE, 189 Front-st.
JAMES B. POTTERFIELD, 115 Wall-st.
JAMES B. FISH, Marine Nat. Bank, 75 Wall-st.
JOS. SCOVILLE, 140 Water-st.
DUFAY & CO., 71 Wall-st.
F. GARCIA, BROS. & CO., 167 Water-st.
GARCIA & PALACIO, 167 Water-st.
JOHN CRAWFORD, 186 Water-st.
H. MEINHARDT, 34 Thomas-st.
C. S. LANGDON, 115 Wall-st.
JOS. FIRR & CO., 145 Maiden-lane.
CHAS. FRANKENSTEIN, 37 Wall-st.
E. A. WYE & CO., 19 Nassau-st.
A. REUBENS, 55 Broad-st.
BETTELHEIM BROTHERS & CO., 52 Beaver-st.
HOWARD, HOLLISTER & CO., 45 Broad-st.
BOWNE, SELLEW & CO., 45 Broadway, Astor place.
A. A. RAVEN & BRO., 11 and 13 Broad-st.
JOSEPH PETERS, 71 Broadway.
HARRIS & VANDERBILT, 78 Beaver-st.

WALTER BAKER & CO.'S

PURE, HIGH GRADE

COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES

Have received the highest awards at the principal Exhibitions in Europe and America for their superior excellence of flavor and purity.

Their Breakfast Cocoa is absolutely pure, and is recommended by physicians as a valuable, strengthening, and easily digested beverage.

Their Vanilla Chocolate is the most delicious confection for dessert use.

Their Premium No. 1 Chocolate is unsurpassed for drinking.

Their Cocoas and Chocolates are sold by grocers everywhere.

Trade-mark on every package.

Send for Pamphlet.

WALTER BAKER & CO.,

DORCHESTER, MASS.

STERN BROTHERS,

32, 34, 36 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET,

BETWEEN

BROADWAY AND SIXTH-AVENUE,

Will open their new addition,

23, 25 AND 27 WEST TWENTY-SECOND-ST.,

Connecting with their present building,

MONDAY NOVEMBER 1.

At the same time they will open their New Departments of

Ladies' Misses', and Boys' Shoes,

Upholstery Goods and Furniture Coverings,

Artistic Pottery, Figures, and Bronze Goods,

AND

Augmented Lines of Goods in their Regular Departments

AT

SPECIALLY REDUCED PRICES.

STERN BROTHERS,

32, 34, 36 West Twenty-third Street,

AND

23, 25, 27 West Twenty-second Street,

BETWEEN

BROADWAY and SIXTH-AVENUE.

Waller & McSorley

NO. 245 GRAND-ST., NEAR BOWERY.

INDUCEMENTS AND BARGAINS.

LADIES' DOLMANS, ULSTERS, SACQUES, AND CIRCULARS.

OUR "BELLE" DOLMAN, of Diagonal or Beaver, BEAUTIFULLY TRIMMED with Jet Passementerie, SILK, SATIN PIPING, and ELEGANT BEADED FRINGE, only $10; BEATS THE WORLD!

ALSO,

DOLMANS at $6, $8, $15, $18, $15, and upward. ULSTERS.—DOUBLE-BREASTED Cooching ULSTER of CHEVIOT, in DIFFERENT COLORS, handsomely made and finished, at $7; worth $12. ALSO, ULSTERS at $5 50, $6, $8, and upward. SACQUES of IMPORTED DIAGONAL and BEAVER RICHLY TRIMMED, at $10, and $12; worth double. Also, SACQUES at $6, $6, $8, $8, $14, to $30. BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.

LADIES' SUITS and COSTUMES.—CASHMERE SUITS, RICHLY TRIMMED with SATIN or NOVELTY, at $8, worth $15; SILK SUITS at $15, worth $25. Other grades EQUALLY AS CHEAP. IMMENSE STOCK and MUST BE SOLD.

CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, ULSTERS, and SUITS, BEST STOCK and LOWEST PRICES.

BARGAINS and NOVELTIES in DRESS GOODS, CLOTH and FLANNEL SUITINGS in all desirable shades, at 25c., 35c. to $1 50 per yd. FINE CASHMERES, 24 inches, ALL SHADES, 15c.; worth 25c. DRESS and TRIMMING PLAIDS and NOVELTIES in IMMENSE VARIETY at BARGAINS. Also, SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, VELVETEENS, DAMASSES, BROCADES, and TRIMMING SILKS, at 50c. ELEGANT QUALITY Silk-face Velvet at 90c., worth $1 40 per yd. SILK FINISHED VELVETEEN at 39c.; worth 60c. RICH DRESS SILKS, WARRANTED to WEAR, at 75c. ALSO, BLACK GOODS—50 pieces BLACK CASHMERE, 36 in., at 50c.; worth 75c. SHAWLS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, &c., at GREAT BARGAINS.

SPECIAL BARGAINS in BLANKETS and FLANNELS. GOOD BLANKETS, large size, $2 per pair. Extra quality, $2 50, $3, $3 50, and upward. 156 PAIRS HEAVILY FRUITED 10/4 HALF FLANNEL BLANKETS, 75c.; worth 40c.

Waller & McSorley

245 GRAND-ST., NEAR BOWERY.

CARPETS.

Will open on MONDAY, a large assortment in New Designs and Rich Colorings, in Moquettes, Axminsters, Wiltons, Velvets, Body and Tapestry Brussels, (with Borders to match,) reserved for the opening of the new additions to our warerooms which, being unavoidably delayed, we have decided to offer at decided bargains.

DRUGGETS. DRUGGETS. DRUGGETS.

A Manufacturer's Entire Stock. All widths and sizes, in newest and richest designs and colorings.

Special attention is called to our large stock of SMYRNA REVERSIBLE KNAPPISTAN Carpets, (with Borders to match, specially manufactured for our use,) equal in designs and coloring to the real Turkish goods, at one-quarter of the cost.

RUGS and MATS of the same material, in all sizes, at fabulously low prices.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

All the newest styles in Raw Silks, Sateens, Terrys, &c., &c.

300 pieces of JUTE in raw silk effects, from 50 cents per yard; 150 pieces of BORDERED JUTES, suitable for Portières and Window Draperies, at 75 cents per yard, worth $1 50 to $1 75 per yard. New patterns in CRETONNES and CREPE CLOTHS of our own direct importation. 100 different styles in antique and real lace CURTAINS, from $4 50 per pair.

SHEPPARD KNAPP,

189, 191 SIXTH-AV., corner 13th-St.

KNABE PIANO-FORTES

Unequaled in

TONE,

TOUCH,

WORKMANSHIP, AND

DURABILITY.

WM. KNABE & CO.,

BALTIMORE AND NEW-YORK.

112 Fifth-avenue, (above 16th-st.,)

NEW-YORK CITY.

BARGAINS. HOUSEKEEPERS.

YOU WILL SAVE MONEY BY NOTING THE FACT THAT

E. D. FARRELL.

73 & 75 Bowery, near Canal-st.,

IS OFFERING

IMMENSE BARGAINS

IN

Furniture, Carpets, Oilcloth, Bedding, &c.

For Cash or Weekly or Monthly Payments.

STYLE, DURABILITY, and CHEAPNESS are the prime features of the goods at this establishment. Strict and constant attention to their manufacture, so that everything turned out is of the best workmanship.

IT WILL PAY INTENDING PURCHASERS TO MAKE AN INSPECTION OF GOODS, AS THEY ARE BEING OFFERED AT EXTRAORDINARILY LOW FIGURES.

My factories are in the rear of my warerooms, and consequently are under my constant superintendence. This advantage enables me to sell at LOWER FIGURES THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

E. D. FARRELL.

73 and 75 Bowery, near Canal-st.

EXTENDING THROUGH TO CHRYSTIE-ST.

MANUFACTORY, 47, 49, 51, AND 53 CHRYSTIE-ST.

LUMBER AND SAW MILLS: FORT WAYNE, IND.

Artistic Furniture.

In addition to our full line of Parlor, Dining-room, and Chamber Furniture, we desire to call attention to a splendid assortment of FANCY ARTICLES of every description of recent importation and of our own manufacture.

B. L. Solomon's Sons

29 UNION-SQUARE,

Cor. 16th-street.

KEEP'S KID GLOVES.

PIQUE, EMBROIDERED AND PLAIN, NEWEST SHADES, OUR OWN PRODUCTION, AT

$1 PER PAIR.

Every pair guaranteed equal in every respect to the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Factory in perfect operation.

SECONDS OF ABOVE GLOVES ONLY 75 CENTS PER PAIR.

KEEP'S PARTLY MADE DRESS SHIRTS.

6 for $6, are indispensable to every lady who wishes to have the pleasure of making her husband's shirts at home.

KEEP'S PERFECT FITTING CUSTOM SHIRTS.

6 FOR $9,

made to measure, are the best that can be produced at any price.

FALL UNDERWEAR.

KNIT AND FLANNEL

In the best qualities, at lowest cash prices, 50c., 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50.

KEEP'S COLLARS, CUFFS, HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY, TIES, SCARFS, JEWELRY, UMBRELLAS with PATENT PROTECTED RIBS, 50 PER CENT. stronger than any other umbrella made.

Samples and Circulars mailed free.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED.

KEEP MANUFACTURING CO.,

637 BROADWAY; 1,185 BROADWAY; 341 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

HORSE BLANKETS.

Manufactured from the best selected wool, and are the most durable blankets in the market. GOOD STABLE BLANKETS from $1 10 up. ELEGANT STREET BLANKETS from $2 50 up.

FINE SQUARE WOOL BLANKETS, every size, weight, and color; a specialty. Also, Quarter Blankets, Sweatpads, Hoods, Aprons, &c., &c.

LAP ROBES,

Buffalo, Bear, Wolf, Plush, Wool, and Fancy Robes, in great variety, at bottom figures.

John Moore,

57 Warren-st.

Send for Catalogue of Harness, Carriages, &c.

R. H. MACY & CO

14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AVENUE.

GRAND CENTRAL FANCY AND DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

FOR TWENTY-TWO YEARS THE

Leaders in POPULAR PRICES,

ALL THE CHOICE STYLES IN

TRIMMED HATS

AND BONNETS, BOTH IMPORTED AND THOSE OF OUR OWN PRODUCTION.

UNTRIMMED HATS IN ALL SHAPES.

REAL FRENCH FUR BEAVER HATS.

RIBBONS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, TRIMMING SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, PLUSHES, &C., AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE.

CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF IMPORTED

SUITS AND CLOAKS

AND THOSE OF OUR OWN MANUFACT